INSURANCE
The reason being that Indian people are solidly supporting them.
17


# The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. NO. B. 1065.


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INSURANCE
Non-Indian companies started in 1919 are writing four times their paid-up capital.
18

VOL. XVIII NO 137— BOMBAY, THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1930. PRICE ONE ANNA.

# CONGRESS BULLETIN EDITOR ARRESTED FOR SEDITION.

—:o:—

## *Congress Bulletin Editor Arrested.*

SEDITION CHARGE.

Jayant Dalal's Trial To Take Place To-day.

Mr. Jayant Dalal, the publisher and editor of the "Congress Bulletin," Bombay, was arrested on Wednesday night at 8. "It is understood that the arrest is under Section 124-A.

Mr. Jayant Dalal was driving in a car along Girgaum Back Road when near the Prarthana Samaj Mandir, his car was overtaken by another car occupied by Inspector M. N. Desai of the C. I. D. who presented him with a warrant and told him that he was under arrest Mr. Dalal was taken to the Phalton Road Police Station where Deputy Commissioner of Police Pettigara was waiting for him. He was then taken to Explanade Police Lock-up. It is understood he will be put up before Mr. H. P. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day (Thursday).

NEW EDITOR

Mr. Maneklal Gandhi succeeds Mr. Jayant Dalal as the editor of the Congress Bulletin.

URDU AND HINDI EDITIONS

It understood that very shortly arrangements will be made to have Urdu and Hindi editions of the Congress Bulletin in addition to the English, Marathi and Gujarati editions.

## FRANCE FLOATS REPARATION LOAN

LONDON, June 11.

Paris—Three hundred million dollar reparation loan will be floated in the present week under aegis of Bank of International Settlements, which announces respective quotas of eight European countries and United States.—Reuter.

## ADMIRAL KATO RESIGNS.

He Opposes Naval Treaty.

LONDON, June 11.

Tokyo—Admiral Kato, Chief of Naval Staff, has resigned, Admiral Shoshinta Niguchi is succeeding him. It is believed that the resignation is due to Government's determination to replace Kato, who is a bitter opponent of the London Naval Treaty.—Reuter.

## ELECTIONS IN INDIA.

—:o:—

To Be Held Before R. T. Conference.

POONA, June 11.

It is understood on very reliable authority that the general elections for both the Central and the Provincial Legislatures will be held in September before the Round Table Conference meets.—A. P.

A. P.

## LIQUOR SHOP PICKETS JAILED.

—:o:—

LAHORE, June 11.

Out of the 16 Satyagrahi Volunteers who were arrested for picketing of liquor shops, 14 were convicted under Sections 347 and 353 I.P.C. and sentenced to three months' imprisonment each.—Free Press.

## Appeal For Special Treatment Rejected.

—:o:—

SARGODHA, June 11.

Dr. Lehna Singh, the President of the local Congress, under-trial prisoner under Section 108, petitioned to the trying Magistrate to be treated as Special Class prisoner. The Magistrate remarked that no under-trial prisoner or convict can be placed as other than "C" Class unless he appears to have been accustomed definitely to a superior mode of living.

Dr. Lehna Singh was, therefore, placed in "C" Class.

Messrs. Motiram, Secretary of the Congress Committee, and Asa Singh were arrested under Section 124A.—Free Press.

Wounded Sindhi Satyagrahis who returned to Bombay from Dharasana in whose honour a public reception was arranged on Wednesday in the Sindhi Dharamsala. Left to right: Thanwandas, Capt. H. D. Mariwalla, Pammanmal, Lt. Shewak B. Motwane and Tulsidas.

# Bombay Citizens' Sympathy For Maulana Ahmed Saeed.

*DASTARDLY OUTRAGE CONDEMNED.*

*Ex-Editor Of "Khilafat's" Plain-Speaking.*

CONSPIRACY AGAINST NATIONALIST MUSLIM LEADERS.

"If you really sympathise with me and hold that the blood shed from my head was sacred then you must assure me that you will not lag behind any other community in the struggle for freedom," was the message that Maulana Ahmed Saeed gave to the Muslims of Bombay at a meeting held on Wednesday evening at the Esplanade Maidan to condemn the dastardly attack on him and also to express sympathy with him.

The meeting was attended by thousands of Muslims and there was a large number of the members of other communities also. Prominent among those present were Seth Miyan Mohamed Chotani, Seth Haji Fateh Mohamed Yousuff Khandwani, Messrs. A. H. S. Khatri, Osman Sobani, Badrul Hasan Jelah, ex-editor of the "Khilafat" daily, Qazi Mohamed Hasan Murghey, the Chief Qazi of Bombay, Abdul Lateef Kurtey, Sirajuddin Wasi, Dr. M. H. Gaur, Mr. Haji Ismail Rokadia, Hakim Shamsul-Islam and others. Seth Haji Fateh Mohamed Yousuff Khandwani was voted to the chair.

BOMBAY'S REGRET.

In his opening speech Mr. Khandwani expressed sorrow on behalf of the Muslims of Bombay at the dastardly attack on the Maulana. He strongly refuted the insinuation of the "Times of India" that the Maulana used to discuss politics in his religious sermons and the assault on him was a result of Muslims' resentment at this behaviour of the Maulana.

"A DOWN-RIGHT LIE".

Referring to the "Evening News" report that the procession and meeting that was to be organised on Tuesday by the Congress Muslim Party were abandoned because of opposition the speaker said that it was a downright lie. It was only in deference to the wishes of the residents of Halai Memon Mohalla that the authorities of the Congress Muslim Party agreed to abandon the procession.

ALL COMMUNITIES SYMPATHY FOR MAULANA

Concluding he assured the Maulana that not only the Muslims of Bombay but all the inhabitants of Bombay to whatever creed or community they belonged felt sorry when they knew of the assault and had full sympathy with the Maulana in his suffering. He appealed to Muslims to show a spirit of tolerance and live peacefully.

Mr. Haji Ismail Haji Ahmed Lakdawala then moved a resolution condemning the assault and expressing full sympathy with Maulana Ahmed Saeed. Mr. Ahmed Haji Siddik Khatri and Qazi Mohamed Husein Murghey seconded and supported the resolution.

SECRET AGENCY BEHIND SCENES

Mr. Haji Nur Mohamed Ahmed further supporting the resolution described the incidents and said that considering all things he could say that it was a prearranged thing and there was some secret agency behind it.

Referring to the report of the "Times" the speaker said that it was a libel on the Muslims to say that they assaulted the Maulana because they could not tolerate politics being discussed in religious sermons. He regretted that there should be Muslims who would be prepared to assault a person like the Maulana while as a matter of fact Islam had advocated tolerance even against non-Muslims.

Mr. Kapadia, president of the B. P. C. C. supported the resolution in a Gujarati speech.

MRS. MUNSHI'S SURPRISE

Mrs. Lilavati Munshi said when Muslims in Turkey had won freedom and the Egyptian Muslims were trying to achieve their independence there were some Muslims in India who dared to oppose the movement for freedom. Fortunately their number was decreasing every day and she knew that all right-minded Muslims in India had joined the Congress.

THE SHAME OF IT.

Mr. Baddul Hasan Jelah who resigned the editorship of the "Khilafat Daily" only two days back in a very forceful speech condemned the assault in unequivocal terms. He said that it seemed to be a prearranged thing. It was a shame that some of their own brethren had stooped so low that they would even assault saintly persons like the Maulana. He did not at all feel sorry for the incident because he knew that the blood shed from the Maulana's head would not go in vain.

BLOOD OF SATYAGRAHIS.

On the blood of innocent Satyagrahis the edifice of the great and new Indian nation would be built.

PLOT THAT HAS BEEN EXPOSED

Dr. Gaur said that he had got all the information about the plot and had also learnt the names of eight persons who were appointed for the work; but still they did not want to complain or to take revenge upon anybody. He also knew that leaders of mavalis was approached. There were strong rumours that 200 mavalis had been engaged for the work. They were also told that eight prominent leaders of the Congress Muslim Party had been marked for assaults. But they believed that if the enemy was strong the protector was even stronger.

The resolution was then unanimously passed.

MAULANA SPEAKS.

Maulana Ahmed Saeed then made a lengthy speech in reply. He thanked the Bombay Muslims for their sympathy. He thought there was no need of it. Two days back in one of his sermons he had declared that he had forgiven in the name of Allah—those who assaulted him and the Bombay Muslims also did likewise.

He first treated the incident as a minor one but now on a closer scrutiny he had come to believe that there was a deep-laid conspiracy behind it. But still he would advise the Muslims not to get excited over the matter.

HIS ADVICE TO MUSLIMS.

Giving his parting message to the Muslims of Bombay the Maulana said "I will be shortly leaving Bombay but if you really sympathise with me and value the blood shed from my head then you must assure me that you would not lag behind any other country in this fight for freedom. Shortly when we win the fight and the time for Hindu-Muslim settlement comes, as I know it is coming soon, I must be able to hold my head erect in the presence of other sister communities and show that our sacrifices were in no way less than those of other communities. It is for you to strengthen my hands by joining the movement and making sacrifices which would be worthy of your past traditions. Do not fall a prey to the false propaganda and believe that we are out to sacrifice Muslim rights. Rest assured that you will get all your rights if you strengthen our hands."

## MADRAS SATYAGRAHIS SENTENCED.

—:o:—

MADRAS, June 11.

Three volunteers, who were arrested last evening for disobedience of Section 144 by addressing a public meeting in furtherance of the Civil Disobedience campaign, were sentenced to six months' R. I. each.

Mr. Vepa, Barrister, and 17 others, among whom were many Advocates, were sentenced to one year's R. I. each at Guntur

Mr. Gopalakrishnaiah Satyagraha leader of Masulipatam, was arrested under Salt Act and sentenced to six months' R I. and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000 in default to undergo four months' imprisonment more.—Free Press.

## ASSTT. SECRETARY SENTENCED.

—:o:—

BECAUSE "HE IS DANGER TO THE STATE."

CALCUTTA, June 11.

"He is a danger to the State. A deterrent sentence is called for," observed the Additional Magistrate, of Alipore, Mr. K. L. Mukerjee, in awarding 18 months' rigorous imprisonment to Aswini Ganguli Assistant Secretary, Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, under Section 124-A, I.P.C. in connection with a speech he made at Hazra Park.

Mr. Nepindas, a prominent Congress worker of Bankura has been sentenced to 16 months' imprisonment on a charge of sedition.—Free Press.

Outward air mail left Karachi for London on Wednesday morning, one day late, owing to the non-arrival of mails from Delhi.—

# TRIBUTE TO PEOPLE'S NON-VIOLENCE.

—:o:—

## "Face The Situation Bravely."

*CONGRESS WILL ALWAYS RESPECT ALL RELIGIONS & CULTURE*

*Working Committee's Assurance To Muslim*

ALLAHABAD, June 9.

A Bulletin issued with the Congress Working Committee's resolutions begins with a long survey of the progress of events in all parts of the country, since its last meeting and puts on record its thankful appreciation of a general spirit of non-violence, cool courage and patient endurance of suffering displayed by the people and warns Government that no end of lawlessness committed in the name of law and order will deflect the people from their determination to win Swaraj at all costs.

FACE SITUATION.

The Committee then proceed to criticise the repressive polic of Government at some length and calls upon the country to face the situation bravely. The Committee congratulates women Satyagrahis and also points out the duties of military and police forces.

Dealing with the Muslims and their part in the movement the Committee assures them that the Congress will at all times respect the liberty of all religions and cultures in India.—A. P.

## VILLAGER KILLED.

—:o:—

Police Fire On Crowd.

MANY PERSONS ARRESTED

CALCUTTA, June 11.

A Mahomedan named Rehensa Fakir was killed as a result of Police firing upon a Moslem mob at Panchla village, 17 miles from Howrah, yesterday. It is reported that Mahomedans looted a large quantity of fish belonging to a Hindu villager, on his refusal to part with it.

Police went to Fakirpara an adjoining village, in order to enquire into the matter. The villagers, all Mahomedans surrounded the police party consisting of a few members and collected brickbats. Their attitude appeared so threatening that the officer in charge of the Thana fired two shots from a revolver.

The mob immediately dispersed. Fakir died from the effects of wounds while being taken to hospital. Several houses were searched last evening in this connection and five Mahomedans were arrested on charges of rioting obstruction and other offences.

A young Mahomedan of the locality was arrested last night on a charge of stabbing a constable on duty with a knife causing a deep wound. The situation is now under control.—A. P.

## AMRITLAL SETH RELEASED.

To Give Evidence Against Patiala.

YOUTH LEAGUER ARRESTED.

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, June 11.

Mr. Amratlal Dalpatbhai Shet' Editor "Saurashtra" being a witne in the Patiala Inquiry Committ was released to-day from Sabarmati Jail for one month.

In spite of heavy rain yesterda evening, a procession as a mark o protest and boycott of the Simo Commission started from the Offic of "Prantic Samiti" terminatin on the river sands.

Sjt. Lalitmohan Jamnadas wh is related to Sheth Ranchodlal who at present is in jail, has been arrested. He is a prominent member of the local Youth League and since the movement of Civil Disobedience started he was publishing a "Patrika" styled "Rajdroha."

## Latest Cotton Prices.

—:o:—

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau 381, Ismail Building 2nd floor, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay).

NEW YORK MARKET

OCTOBER.

New York, June 11.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous Closing Rate | 14.19 |
| To-day's Opening Rate | 14.1[illegible] |
| Difference | plus .0[illegible] |
| To-day's Closing Rate | 14.0[illegible] |
| Difference | —.1[illegible] |

LIVERPOOL MARKET. OCTOBER.

—:o:—

Liverpool, June 11.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous Closing Rate | 7.41 |
| To-day's Opening Rate | 7.47 |
| Difference | plus .06 |
| To-day's Closing Rate | 7.49 |
| Difference | plus .03 |
| Broach Expectations J.A. | Rs. 240 |
| " " A.M. | Rs. 251 |

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

—:o:—

London, June 11.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Silver Ready | 16 | 7 | 0 |
| Lower | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| Silver Forward | 16 | 4 | 0 |
| Lower | 0 | 7 | 0 |

Tone of Market:—India and China sold.

BOMBAY PRICES.

—:o:—

Bombay, June 11.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Without Duty | 47 | 2 | 0 |
| With Duty | 47 | 0 | 0 |

## HUNGER-STRIKE AT SABARMATI?

—:o:—

80 Prisoners On Way To Bombay.

MR. ANTIA AND GUJARAT CLUB.

(Through Telephone.)

(Froum Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, June 11.

It is understood 80 political prisoners were brought to Ahmedabad on way to Bombay in a special of three carriages. Rumours are circulated in the city that since the day before yesterday prisoners in Sabarmati Jail have gone on hunger strike as a protest against bad food.

An unconfirmed report says that Sardar Vallabhbhai is also included amongst those prisoners who are to be transferred to Bombay. Notice has been served on ten more pleaders regarding their absence from Court.

On the 13th inst. the Gujarat Club has called a meeting to consider whether Mr. Antia, the Police Officer who has figured prominently at Dharasana should continue to be a member of the Club or not. Other resolutions before the meeting would be to boycott the "Times of India" and the "Indian Daily Mail" and to hoist the National Flag on the Club premises.

## *FOR HARBOURING SATYAGRAHIS.*

—:o:—

*Civil Disobedience Secretary Jailed.*

CALCUTTA, June 11.

Purnachandra Das, Secretary of the Bengal Civil Disobedience Council was sentenced to-day to six months' simple imprisonment on a charge of harbouring volunteers engaged for unlawful assembly whose object, it was alleged, was to commit mischief in the city of Calcutta. Mr. Das refused to take any part inn proceedings—A. P.

—:o:—

## Dacca Enquiry Committee Appointed.

CALCUTTA, June 11.

Mr. Satis Das-Gupta was placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate and remanded to custody till June 30. It is understood a fresh charge under Press Act for publishing Satyagraha bulletins without declaration will be preferred against him.

Mr. Bepin Behari Ganguly, the President of the Central Calcutta Congress Committee, and Mr. Narayan Das, a Congress volunteer, were arrested this morning under Section 158 I.P.C. and placed before the Magistrate for trial and remanded to custody.

BAIL REFUSED.

Messrs. Suresh Deb, Nirandra Dutt, Sisit Kumar Chowdhury, and 20 other volunteers who were arrested yesterday at the B.P.C.C. Office and the Civil Disobedience Council were produced before the Additional Magistrate and remanded to custody, the accused refusing bail.

Mr. Niharkanti Chakravarty, a Congress volunteer, was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50 in default to undergo two months' simple imprisonment for selling Congress bulletins.

DACCA ENQUIRY.

The Bengal Government have appointed a public enquiry committee in connection with the recent Dacca disturbances consisting of Justice Mr. Adami of the Patna High Court, and Mr. F. A. Sachse, member of the Board of Revenue, Bengal.

The Committee will commence its sittings at Dacca about June 16.—

Four Congress workers of Hooghly who were prosecuted under Section 145 I. P. C. were sentenced to six months' R. I each.

Mr. Mahomed Ismail of Pirjopur, it is understood, has been on hunger-strike for a week in the Hooghly Jail as a protest against the alleged ill-treatment.—Free Press.

NON VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET ANCHOR

## SHIPPING.

### P. & O. BRITISH INDIA
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH and LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK.)

| Date. | Steamers. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| 1930 | | |
| July | | |
| 14th | Comorin | 16,132 |
| 21st | Maloja x | 20,827 |
| 28th | Razmak | 10,857 |
| July | | |
| 5th | Ranpura* | 16,601 |
| 12th | Malwa | 11,000 |
| 19th | Naldera x | 16,088 |
| 26th | Rawalpindi | 16,619 |
| Aug. | | |
| 2nd | Morea* | 10,946 |
| 9th | Kaisar-i-Hind | 11,518 |
| 16th | Narkunda x | 16,572 |
| 23rd | Macedonia | 11,120 |
| 30th | Rajputana* | 19,568 |
| Sept. | | |
| 6th | Ranpura | 16,601 |
| 13th | Mooltan x | 20,847 |
| 20th | Ranchi | 16,650 |
| 27th | Mantua* | 10,946 |
| Oct. | | |
| 4th | Viceroy of India | 19,648 |
| 11th | Comorin x | 16,132 |
| 18th | Kaisar-I-Hind | 11,518 |
| 25th | Razmak@ | 10,857 |
| Nov. | | |
| 1st | Rajputana | 16,568 |
| 8th | Naldera x | 16,088 |
| 15th | Ranpura | 16,601 |
| 22nd | Morea* | 10,954 |
| 29th | Razmak | 10,857 |
| Dec. | | |
| 6th | Narkunda* | 16,572 |
| 13th | Viceroy of India | 19,648 |
| 20th | Rawalpindi x | 16,619 |
| 27th | Kaisar-I-Hind | 11,518 |
| 1931. | | |
| | Mooltan x | 20,952 |
| 10th | Comorin | 15,132 |
| 17th | Ranchi* | 16,650 |
| 24th | Ranpura | 16,601 |
| 31st | Maloja | 20,837 |
| Feb. | | |
| 7th | Razmak | 10,857 |
| 14th | Malwa* | 10,986 |
| 21st | Viceroy of India | 19,648 |
| 28th | Naldera x | 16,088 |
| Mar. | | |
| 7th | Kaisar-I-Hind | 11,518 |
| 14th | Razmak xx | 10,857 |
| 21st | Ranchi | 16,650 |
| 28th | Narkunda x | 16,572 |
| Apr. | | |
| 4th | Ranpura | 16,601 |
| 9th | Moldavia** | 16,543 |
| 11th | Razmak | 10,857 |
| 18th | Viceroy of India | 19,648 |
| 25th | Mooltan x | 20,952 |
| May | | |
| 2nd | Kaisar-i-Hind | 11,518 |

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice
x Through from Australia.
* Through from China.
with limited accommodation for passengers from India.
** Extra steamer carrying 1st and 3rd cabin passengers.
xx To Marseilles only.

**NEW REDUCED FARES FROM BOMBAY TO EUROPE.**

TO LONDON.

1st Saloon.

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Single | £92 | £82 | £72 | £62 |
| Return | 161 | 144 | 126 | 5 |

2nd Saloon.

| | A | B |
|---|---|---|
| Single | £56 | £50 |
| Return | 98 | 88 |

TO MARSEILLES.

1st Saloon.

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Single | £84 | £74 | £66 | £58 |
| Return | 147 | 130 | 116 | 102 |

2nd Saloon.

| | A | B |
|---|---|---|
| Single | £52 | £46 |
| Return | 91 | 81 |

**SPECIAL SHORT SEASON.**

RETURN TICKETS, 1930.

1st and 2nd Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued available for return to Bombay by "VICEROY OF INDIA" due 19th September, 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

| | 1st Saloon. | 2nd Saloon. |
|---|---|---|
| To London and back by Sea | £105 | £75 |
| To London and back with special train both ways | £120 | £90 |
| To Marseilles and back | £100 | £72 |

**NEW THIRD CLASS CABIN.**
FARES TO EUROPE.

| | Single. | Return. |
|---|---|---|
| London | £30 | £52 |
| Marseilles | 28 | 49 |

Combination Return Tickets between any two grades including Third Cabin can be arranged.

**OUTWARDS—OCTOBER, 1931.**

One of the New "Strath" steamers will call at Bombay on her Outward voyage in October next year carrying First and Third Cabin passengers.

## SHIPPING

**BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS. BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SOUDAN, MALTA and/or TANGIER.**

| Date about | Steames | Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| 1930 | | |
| 20th Nov. | DUMANA | 8,427 |
| 11th Dec. | DOMALA | 8,422 |

These two vessels are only one class ships. Fares as follows:—

| | Single. | Return. |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay to Plymouth A | £61 | £112 |
| B | £60 | £105 |
| C | £56 | £ 98 |

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| June | | |
| 20 | Narkunda | Colombo & Australia. |
| 26 | Kidderpore | Straits, China and Japan. |
| July | | |
| 4 | Rajputana | Colombo, China & Japan. |
| 18 | Mooltan | Colombo & Australia. |
| Aug. | | |
| 1 | Mantua | Colombo, China & Japan. |
| 15 | Comorin | Colombo & Australia. |
| 29 | Malwa | Colombo, China & Japan |
| Sept. | | |
| 12 | Naldera | Colombo & Australia. |
| 26 | Morea | Colombo, China & Japan. |
| Oct. | | |
| 10 | Narkunda | Colombo & Australia. |
| 24 | Rawalpindi | Colombo, China & Japan. |
| Nov. | | |
| 7 | Mooltan | Colombo & Australia. |
| 21 | Ranchi | Colombo, China & Japan. |
| Dec. | | |
| 5 | Maloja | Colombo & Australia. |
| 19 | Malwa | Colombo, China & Japan. |

**HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.**

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only. Period of availability 16 weeks, sailings approximately every month. Fares £74 to £100.

**BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS. TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.**

| 1930. | | |
|---|---|---|
| June | | |
| 13 h | Vasna | Karachi, Bushire, Mohammerah & Basrah. |
| 18th | Bandra | Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports. |
| 18th | Karagola | East and South Africa. |

Special 1st Saloon cheap Excursion return tickets to Mombasa for Rs. 500, May to September, 1930.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Wednesdays, Thurs Friday, every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs. Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Basrah.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

### ULCERINE

(Regd.)

Without operation, cures—Piles, Fistula, Carbuncle, Witlow, Gangrene, Boils, Foul Ulcer, etc., on application. Instantly relieves a pain of poisonous Boils and Sores draws out all pus magically. Even operated wounds of any extent healed in a week. It is taken also internally as best blood purifier. Cure guaranteed. Phial Re. 1-4-0. Postage extra. Ask free booklet to—NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.

Agents: J. Tirath and Co. Sunder Road, Karachi.

Kemp and Co., Charni Road, Bombay.

Telegraphic Address:—"Ulcer", Kandi.

## SHIPPING.

### N. Y. K. LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Arrive. | Leave. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tamba Maru .. | 5845 | 31 May | 14 June |
| KamoMaru * Calcutta | 8000 | .... | @25June |
| Maru .. | 5339 | 15 June | 27 June |
| Katori Maru .. | 10000 | .... | @9 July |
| Sado Maru. | 5898 | 29 June | 13 July |
| Atsuta Maru ... | 8000 | .... | @16July |
| Kashima Maru .. | 10000 | .... | 29July |
| * Tottori Maru .. | 5973 | 16 July | 30 July |
| Shidzuoka Maru .. | 6270 | 29 July | 12 Aug |
| Hakone Maru .. | 10500 | .... | @12 Aug |
| Suwa Maru | 11000 | .... | @26 Aug |
| * Rangoon Maru .. | 5059 | 17 Aug. | 29 Aug |

*Do not carry passengers.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

| Steamers | Tons | Leave Colombo | Arrive Marseilles |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fushimi Maru .. | 11000 | 26 June | 14 July |
| Hakozaki Maru .. | 10500 | 9 July | 27 July |
| Tenkuni Maru .. | 12000 | 22 July | 8 Aug. |

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

| Steamers | Tons | From Hongkong | From Kobe |
|---|---|---|---|
| Shinyo Maru .. | 22000 | .... | 17 June |
| Tatsuta Maru .. | 22000 | 19 June | 25 June |
| Asama Maru .. | 22000 | 3 July | 9 July |

Others are Orient-Seattle South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round the World tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to:—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 28279, 28738
Telegrams:—"YUSEN."

### OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

### O.S.K. Line

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

| Steamers. | Arrival. | Departure |
|---|---|---|
| Tempei Maru .. | 26th May. | 12th June |
| Shinnoh Maru .. | 10th June. | 22nd June. |
| Celebes Maru .. | 24th June | 8th July |
| Sumatra Maru.. | 9th July | 23rd July |
| Burma Maru .. | 25th July | 8th Aug. |
| Borneo Maru .. | 8th Aug. | 22nd Aug. |

**For particulars apply to:—**
**OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, LIMITED.**
**(Incorporated in Japan).**
**Phone Nos. 22150 and 22473.**
**Telegrams:—"SHOSEN."**
**Box No. 858.**

### Bombay Widows' Pension Fund Ltd.

(Established 1876).
23-25, Hummum Street, Fort.
Above Messrs. Warden & Co.

Funded Capital Rs. 2,75,200. Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grade if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to:—

GAJANAN SADANAND OZAL
Secretary and Treasurer.

## CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

**Rupee ONE**

For First Sixteen Words and

**ONE ANNA**

For each Additional Word.
Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle", to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number .... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

### Situations Vacant.

WANTED—Reliable Up-country AGENTS to sell High-class German Razor Blades. Handsome Commission. Pay on Guaranteed Business. Apply Box No. 4 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
A R2594

WANTED—CANDIDATES desiring to serve in Government, Railway and Canal Departments. Full particulars and Railway Fare Certificate on 2 annas stamps; apply to:—IMPERIAL TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, Nai Sarak Delhi.
A R2585

WANTED—Two GRADUATES, (1) with Sanskrit Honours. (2) with Persian. Experienced and Trained preferred. Apply stating salary and terms to the HEAD MASTER, Saraswati High School, Nadiad.
A 914

WANTED—CASHIERS, ACCOUNTANTS, STALLKEEPERS for Carnivals, Expert Wireless Mechanic, Experienced Waterworks Engineer, Salesmen, Accounts Clerk, knowing Typewriting, Lady Doctors, Apply ASIATIC SERVICE BUREAU, Ismail Building, Hornby Road.
A R2595

WANTED—AGENTS in Bombay and in Moffusil to push the sales of our Magazine. For terms apply to MOVING PICTURE MONTHLY, Khatao Bldg. Girgaon, BOMBAY 4.
A 894

### Situations Wanted

WANTED by a Parsi gentleman, Management of Buildings or lands in Suburbs, belonging to Parsi, Hindu, Mahomedan ladies or gentlemen. Please write Box No. 5, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R2596

### Machinery, Tools, Etc.

LAUNDRY MACHINERY.—English and American Rotary Washers, Hydro-extractor, Table Ironer, Mangler, &c., in good working order. Particulars from: SHAMBHUNATH, ENGINEER, Muzaffarnagar, U. P.
N R2587

ONE Secondhand German Ottis LIFT of Alternate Current in good working condition to be disposed of for only Rs. 500/-. Apply Box No. 3, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R2591

### Trade Announcement.

VERY IMPORTANT.—We can supply PURE SWADESHI BLANKETS and KHADDAR at cheaper rates. Trial order will convince you and make you our permanent customer. GANESHILALL DUNICHAND, Panipat.
T R2586

### Matrimonial

INTERNATIONAL MATRIMONIAL AGENCY—Ladies and Gentlemen Europeans, Jews, Parsis, Hindus all communities apply with full particulars and photos. Strictly confidential. Apply post-Box No. 339, Bombay.
M R2590

## Hotels.

City's Latest & Largest Hotel

### GREAT INDIAN.

36, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta. Central, Sanitary & Comfortable Suites, Single & Double Rooms Charges: Rs. 2/8; 5/12; 4/- & 2/8 per diem.
Tele: Cosmostyle.
Phone: 3671 BB.
1

INDIAN HOTEL—Simla. 2 min. walk from the RIDGE. CENTRAL: AIRY: SUNNY, seperate accommodation for families, Charges very moderate. Indian dishes.
R2584

## Educational

EXPERT INDIVIDUAL TUITION in Shorthand, Accountancy, Typewriting, Banking Secretaryship, Insurance, Canvasing, Correspondence, Salesmanship, Terms easy payment. New Term commences from 12th June. Preparation for L.C.C; F.C.R.A; D. Com. M.C; F.I.S.A; and other examinations. Apply LENTIN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, 33, Meadows Street.
E R2588

BE QUALIFIED ACCOUNTANT for P. W. D., Mercantile and Govt. Offices.—By passing the Senior Book-keeping and Accountancy Examination of the London Chamber of Commerce to be held in November, 1930, at the Gann's Shorthand Institute, Aligarh. Four to Five Months' Postal tuition for Guaranteed Success. Fee moderate in instalments. Position found when qualified. Apply sharp for Admission to the PRINCIPAL.
M 769

### MAHARASHTRA COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

RE-OPENS 16th June, 1930.
FEES MODERATE

Please enrol between 8 and 9 a.m.

C|o. CHIKITSAK SAMOOH SCHOOL, GIRGAON.

## Public Notices.

**GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—**

| | Per column inch per insertion. |
|---|---|
| 1st Insertion | ... Rs. 7-8-0 |
| 2nd Insertion | ... Rs. 5-8-0 |
| 3rd Insertion | ... Rs. 4-8-0 |
| 4th and Subsequent Insertion | ... Rs. 3-8-0 |

**Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns**

### WANTED.

WANTED—B.A.LL.B. for the post of F.C. Magistrate and Nyayadhis. Apply stating experience, caste, age and the pay required, on or before the 25th June, 1930 to the undersigned.
DEWAN,
Balasinor State.
897

### NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per s. s. "SHINNOH MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 10th June, 1930, from Japan, Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the date of discharge. No survey will be held on cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericson and Richards, the Marine Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claims are to be sent to this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.
M. KOMADA, Manager,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

## Public Notices.

**THE GAEKWAR OIL & CHEMICAL CO., LTD.**

(Incorporated in Baroda State.)

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at Sayajiganj, Baroda, on FRIDAY, the 27th June, 1930, at 1 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet and the Profit and Loss Account for the period ending 31st December, 1929.

(2) To elect the Directors in place of Sir Lallubhai Shamaldas, Kt., C.I.E., and Mr. Nagindas T. Master who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

(3) To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

(4) To transact such other business as the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 20th June, 1930, to 5th July, 1930. (both days inclusive).

By Order of the Board.
N. PURSHOTTAM & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Baroda, 5th June, 1930.
906

**THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.**

NOTICE HAVING BEEN GIVEN of the loss of Policies numbered 25058 and 37813 on the life of Bhagwantray Amulakhrai Desai, of Ahmedabad, duplicate Policies will be issued unless objection is lodged with us within one month from this date.
Bombay, 12th June, 1930.
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO.,
Managers.
912

### NOTICE.

**LOST OR MISPLACED.**

One "ORDINARY" Share Certificate No. 1292 of the Tata Power Co., Ltd., standing in the name of the late Mr. Manchersha Cavasji Mistry, has been LOST or MISPLACED. All persons having any claim on the said Share are requested to intimate the same to the above Company at their Registered Office at Bombay House, 24, Bruce Road, Fort, Bombay, within 15 days from the date of this Notice, after which date no claim will be considered and duplicate Certificate will be issued to Bai Shirinbai, the widow and administratrix of the said deceased.
Dated the 11th day of June, 1930.
LAM & CO.,
Attorneys for the Administratrix.
924

## Legal Notices

**IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.**

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE TARE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits (estate and effects) of RAMJI BHULA, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a widower and a Tailor, residing at Null Bazar, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

CHHAGANLAL RAMJI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Tailor, son of the deceased, residing at Nul Bazar, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Twenty-seventh day of May in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty, and in the Twenty-first year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.
Prothonotary and Senior Master.
(Sd.) E. FAHEY.

The 27th day of May, 1930.
Messrs. WIN & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
925

## Legal Notices.

**HIGH COURT.**

O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 2180 of 1929.

GOVINDRAO H. JOSHI..Plaintiff.

vs

(1) ROGER D'SILVA, (2) EDWIN D'SILVA and (3) Mrs. DANIEL D'MONTE, the legal heirs of Annie Leticia D'Silva .... Defendants.

To,
EDWIN D'SILVA,
The 2nd Defendant abovenamed.

WHEREAS the Plaintiff abovenamed has filed a suit against you the abovenamed Defendants for Rs. 5,018 with interest and the costs of the suit.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 25th day of June, 1930, at 11 o'clock (S. T.) in person or by advocate duly instructed by an Attorney and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day beforementioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Please also take notice that the Plaintiff will apply for a Receiver on the day abovementioned.

Dated this 10th day of June, 1930.
FERREIRA & VALLABHDAS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
921

**IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.**

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

George V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits belonging to the joint Hindu family mentioned in the Petition but standing in the name of its managing member GUMEDELLI LAXMINARAYAN, late of Bombay Vaishya Hindu merchant, residing at the time of his death at Kalbadevi Road outside the Fort of Bombay. .... Deceased.

ANANT PADMANABHSWAMI LAXMINARAYAN GUMEDELLI of Bombay, son of the deceased Vaishya Hindu inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Kalbadevi, Road, outside the Fort of Bombay. .... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Fifteenth day of May in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty and in the twenty first year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and Senior Master.
E. FAHEY

The 15th day of May, 1930.
Messrs. RAGHAVAYYA NAGINDAS AND CO.
Petitioners' Attorneys.
927

### LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS

Those who contemplate change of offices are requested to communicate with a purely Indian Life Office, well established. Only influential persons who can guarantee decent turnover need apply to Box No. 2573 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
922

**INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX**
Statutory Statement of Accounts prepared, Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.
**B. L. Thosar,** PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
115-497, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay
Telephone No. 29037.

Digitized with financial assistance from Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

## Amusements.

# THE NEW PATHE CINEMA

Lamington Road (Queen's Road End).
'Phone: 41562.
At 6-30 and 10 p.m. TO-DAY.

# "OH YEAH"
# "OH YEAH"

100 per cent. Talking Picture packed with thrills and laughs.

PATHE SUPER GAZETTE.

PATHE AUDIO REVIEW NO. 6.

FLY'S BRIDE-CARTOON

COMMENCING FROM SATURDAY
**"CAPTAIN SWAGGER"**
Featuring
ROD LA ROCQUE
and
SUE CAROL
A tremendous comedy drama of love and war, synchronized with music.

Reduced prices for all performances.

# EXCELSIOR
## THEATRE
6-30 and 10 p.m.

JOSEPH SCHILDKRAUT
The Great Lover of
"SHOW BOAT"
In the Theatrical Event of the Year:—
THE MISSISSIPPI GAMBLER
100 P.C. TALKING 100 P.C.
PICTURE
COLOURFUL ROMANCE OF RIVER DAYS FRAUGHT WITH ADVENTURE!

ROYAL
# Opera House,
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
# "CARRY ON"
featuring
MOORE MARRIOTT
Crashing Action Stunting Thrills
Breezy Comedy.

# EMPIRE
## THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 & 10 P.M.
Magic Mystery staged behind the Footlights
THE LAST PERFORMANCE
featuring
MARY PHILBIN
and
CONARD VEIDT
The cunning art of sleight of hand in the weapon of jealous passion in this startling drama of love and life in the world of Magic.

# RIALTO CINEMA
Daily at 6-30 and 10 P.M.
A DOUBLE TREAT!
TUAVIVI
(of Kaai's Hawaiians fame)
IN
HAWAIIAN HULA DANCES
Also
WOMAN REDEEMED.
9 PARTS
A thrilling love story.
Free List Suspended.

# THE CAPITOL
Daily at 6-30 and 10 P.M.
ERNEST TORRENCE
DOROTHY SEBASTIAN
in the
All-Talking Picture
UNHOLY NIGHT
10 PARTS
Strange, Mysterious, Fascinating!

## Amusements.

# RIALTO CINEMA
NEXT SATURDAY.
A Drama of Singular Strength and Beauty!
# DEVADASI
(BRIDE OF THE GODS)
Featuring the Famous Indian Film Star
ZUBEIDA
Produced by the Oriental Pictures Corporation Ltd.


## BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

POSTAL NOTICE

Superscribed mails for Japan per s.s. "Tempei Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. on Friday the 13th instant.

—:o:—

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The Clan Line steamer "Clan Macinnes" arrived at Suez on the afternoon of 9th instant.

—:o:—

PATIDARS' MEETING

A public meeting of Patidars residing in Bombay will be held on Sunday (the 15th instant) in the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road at 5 p.m. to protest against the police excesses at Dharasana and other parts of Gujarat and to congratulate Sjt. Iswarbhai Patel and other Patidar volunteers who have been incarcerated during the present struggle for freedom.

IN AID OF CONGRESS FUND.

—:o:—

TO-DAY'S CONCERT

In aid of the Congress Fund, the National Amateurs will stage "Sanshaya Kallol" to-day (Thursday) at 9 p.m. (S. T.) at the New Ripon Theatre, Grant Road, Bombay when a programme of select songs will be gone through by well-known Songstress Miss Gulab Bai. Rates of admission are: Rs. 4/8, 3/6, 2/4, 1/2, 0/14, 0/9. Tickets can be had from: (1) The National Tailoring House, near Prarthana Samaj, 142, Charni Road. (2) Komal Vilas Hindu Hotel, 91-101 Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, (3) Luxmi Nivas Hindu Hotel, Tara House, near Two Elephants, Girgaum Back Road, (4) The New Royal Laundry, Birbhangir Building, Girgaum, and at the Theatre on the day of the performance from 8-10 a.m. and 5 p.m. onwards.

APPEAL TO WOOLLEN GOODS DEALERS.—The Joint Hon. Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee writes:—

Woollen goods factories owners financed and managed by Indians) are requested to supply their names and addresses together with their places of manufacture and business and all detailed information and samples of their goods to the Secretary, Boycott Committee, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Bombay.

—:o:—

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.—During the week ended 7th inst. the total mortality 559 was 5 more than in the preceding week; the death rate registered was 22.4 The mortality for the 23rd week of 1929 was 520 and death rate 20.3 and the average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1925-29 was 525 and death rate 21.2.

Out of the total deaths 177 were among infants under one year of age. Cholera was absent during the week. Small-pox caused 36 attacks and 27 deaths as against 40 attacks and 35 deaths in the previous week. Plague caused 1 attack during the week.

—:o:—

PHADAKE SCHOLARSHIP.—Mrs. Radhabai Phadake Scholarship has been awarded this year to Vithal Raoji Joshi for standing First from among the Dakshini Brahmin pupils who were sent up by the Society's Shet D. G. T. H. School for the School-leaving Examination of 1930.

—:o:—

FUNDS FOR PROPAGANDA WORK IN F. WARD.—The Joint Hon. Secretary of F. Ward District Congress Committee writes.

It is proposed to commence collecting funds for carrying on propaganda work effectively in this F. Ward from Saturday (the 14th inst.) We earnestly trust that the public, who have been very generous up to now, will not lag behind in extending their sympathy by contributing their mite to strengthen the hands of the Indian National Congress. We also request the public not to make any payments to anyone other than the Secretaries of our Ward who are the only authorised persons to collect them.

—:o:—

BOMBAY CRICKETERS.—The Bombay cricketers have totally cancelled all their fixtures till the end of July provisionally.

## BYCULLA BOMB EXPLOSION

### How Policeman Accused Was Watched.

Further hearing of the G. I. P. Railway Bombay case in which Dr. R. D. Gavande a labour leader, and four others stand charged, was resumed by Mr. H. P. H. Dastur Chief Presidency Magistrate, on Tuesday afternoon.

Ramrao Kashinath, ticket collector, examined for the prosecution stated that on April 12 he was on duty when he noticed the first accused going out the gate. He was not carrying any luggage. Soon afterwards there was an explosion in the waiting room. Later on when he went to the waiting room he noticed the accused with his arm bandaged.

EYE-WITNESS DESCRIBES INCIDENT.

Kunjilal Nathuram, coaching clerk, the next witness, stated that on April 12 at about 6 a. m. he saw the first accused near the water tap at the station. Accused took a paper which was on a window Bill and went to a third class waiting room where he spread the paper on a wire box and sat on it. Two or three minutes later he heard a big noise and saw a cloud of smoke in the direction where the accused was sitting. On being questioned he said that something had blown up in the box on which he was sitting. His right arm was bleeding. He was handed over to the police on suspicion.

In cross examination witness stated that the box was not damaged but the wall and the box had both become black as a result of the explosion.

The Assistant Station Master, Byculla, stated that he was on the scene soon after the explosion. On being questioned the accused said he was injured and wanted to go home. He was, however, given in charge of a police constable who took him to the hospital. A ticket from Igatpuri to Bombay was found on his person.

WATCH ON POLICEMAN.

Ranjan Shaban, stated that Inspector Dyer had instructed him to keep a watch on the third accused, who was a Police Constable. On May 3 he disguised himself in the clothes of a Ghati and saw the accused going on a bicycle near Byculla Station. Witnessed followed him on another cycle up to Bara Chawl. At 3-30 p.m. the same day he saw the accused again and reported to Inspector Dyer, who asked him to find out the accused's room at Barachawl. That night witness followed the accused to his room and saw a number of Ghatis gathered there. At about 9.15 p. m. accused and one Madhu Kondiba came out of the chawl and left. Witness did not follow him this time but went up again and tried to find out the surroundings of the room. He reported the result of his investigations to Inspector Dyer.

Further hearing was adjourned to to-day.

## TO-DAY'S PARSI PUBLIC MEETING.

—:o:—

### To Help Satyagrahis' Families.

Under the auspices of the Parsee Rajkeeya Sabha, a public Parsee meeting will be held to-day at 6-15 p.m. at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall when Dr. Dinsha Gagrat, Prof. A. D. Shroff. Mr. G. K. Nariman, Mr. Homi Kapadia Mr. Jhabwala Advocate, Mr. B. F. Bharucha and others will speak on "Parsees and present situation." Tickets costing from annas four to rupees two will be available from Tuesday evening at the Hall from 4 to 7 p.m. Proceeds will be utilised in helping the families of the Parsee Volunteers Mrs Perin Captain will preside.

## INDIAN CADETS.

—:o:—

### From Training Ship Dufferin.

BOMBAY, June 10.

One June 9 at the office of Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Company 8 Cadets signed indentures for three years, as Cadets in the British India Steam Navigation Company. Two joined the s.s. "Garisoppa" immediately, and the remainder will join their ships before the end of the month.

These Cadets joined the training ship Dufferin in December 1927, and completed their training on the 14th June this year.

Out of the original batch who joined the Training Ship eight have joined the B. I. S. N. Company, eight Scindia S. N. Company, two P. and O. Company, two Asiatic S. N. Company, one Mogul Line, one Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw, Aden, one Cadet Qumraddin Ahmed is sailing for England on the 21st June, having secured the State Scholarship for Marine Engineering, offered by the Central Government.

Cadet Ram Dass, who was the winner of the Viceroy's Gold Medal, is joining the River Survey Department, under the Commissioners of the Port of Calcutta. Cadet Chuckerbutty is joining the Bombay Port Trust Workshops as an apprentice and one Cadet is proceeding to civil employment.—A. P.

## "WILL FINISH TEN WITH AN UMBRELLA"

—:o:—

### A Christian's Reply To Picketers.

### ENTERS WHITEAWAY BUT EMERGES EMPTY-HANDED

Details regarding the inauguration of an intensive campaign of liquor shop picketing in the city of Bombay were finally drawn at a meeting of the "War Council" of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee held on Wednesday.

It is understood that the "War Council" is awaiting the actual enforcement of the Ordinance against picketing in Bombay which will be the signal for the commencement of this new campaign.

A contingent of volunteers specially instructed in this kind of work has been kept in readiness, to "take the field" as soon as the Ordinance is gazetted.

In the meantime vigorous picketing of foreign shops in the Fort area is being maintained.

MUSLIMS FOR BOYCOTT.

Several Mahomedan shopkeepers have already intimated their willingness not to place orders for foreign cloth in future, and consequently pickets placed at these shops have been withdrawn.

English shops, such as the Whiteaways and Asquith and Lord were also picketed by volunteers in the familiar uniforms.

An amusing incident marked the picketing of the Whiteaways showrooms at Fort on Wednesday morning.

"CARES A FIG."

A Christian gentleman was entering the shop, when the volunteers appealed to him not to buy foreign cloth. "You have not got Swaraj yet to ask me to do as you say. I care a fig for you. You must know this is British raj", was his angry retort.

The volunteers further appealed to him in the name of patriotism not to enter the shop, whereupon the latter brandished his umbrella and said that he would "finish ten people with it."

The incident attracted a large crowd near the shop and some European assistants of the firm also came out.

The Christian gentleman, however, did not execute his threat but was seen emerging from the shop after a while, without making any purchases.

## THE MADANPURA MEETING

Large number of Muslims gathered at Madanpura on Tuesday night to attend a meeting which it was advertised would, addressed by Maulana Shaukat Ali and Maulana Mohamed Irfan besides a large number of Maulvis who had to come Bombay and had been delivering sermons in different Muslim Mohallas during the ten days of Moharrum. It was expected that the Maulana would speak at the meeting on the "Present situation" but the Maulana did not attend the meeting and even Maulana Mohamed Irfan who was present at the meeting for some time did not speak.

Maulvi Syed Mohamed presided, and several other Maulvis addressed the gathering. The president and other speakers advised the Muslims not to join the present political movement in the country and to keep aloof from the Congress.

The speakers also exhorted the Muslims to stand on their own legs and to formulate a programme which would lead to their all round uplift. None from the local leaders of the community attended the meeting.

## INDIAN MILL-MADE GOODS

—:o:—

### Victoria Terminus Exhibition.

A permanent exhibition of Indian mill-made goods has been opened, under the auspices of the Mill-owners' Association at Victoria Terminus.

This exhibition only forms a small part of the Association's future publicity programme.

A large number of the members of the Association have agreed to avail themselves of the opportunity to exhibit their goods in the show-case, which has been taken over by the Association for the purpose, from its present lessees. The show-case will be allocated to mills in alphabetical order to two mills for a week at a time. The Alexandra and Apollo Mills of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co. are showing their manufactures during the week.

MADRAS, June 10.

Salem Subramanyam, Captain, and nine other Satyagraha volunteers who attempted to hold a public meeting in contravention of the Prohibitory Orders at Choolai last evening were found guilty under Section 145 I. P. C. and were sentenced to-day to undergo one year's rigorous imprisonment each.—A. P.

Peshawar, June 9.—Syed Casim Shah, Vakil, Charsadda, has been arrested and brought to Peshawar for trial.—A. P.

## BHENDI BAZAR FIRING.

—:o:—

### *Need For Relief To The Disabled.*

As a result of the recent Bhendi Bazar tragedy several lives were lost and many persons received serious injuries. Most of these victims are very poor. The dependents of some of those who lost their lives are without any means to support themselves. Not a few of the wounded, who are now being treated at the Congress Free Hospital and the Harkisandas Hospital, are permanently disabled There is thus urgent need for financial assistance to those of them who wish to go back to their homes outside Bombay, and to help others to restart in life and earn their livelihood. With a view to collect funds and distribute, relief, a committee is being organised and we trust the generous public of Bombay will help the committee in its work by donations which may be forwarded C/o the Congress Free Hospital.

Perin Captain,
S. A. Brelvi,
Hoosain B. Tyebji,
G. V. Kapadia,
Manibhai Mohanlal Jhaveri,
Osman Sobani,
Shree Krishna Netesan.
Dost Mahomed Jan Mahomed,
Noor Mahomed Ahmed,
H Masih.

## NIGERIAN RIOTS ECHO

—:o:—

### Protest Against Exaction Of Fines.

LONDON, June 10.

Lagos.—Notices have been posted at Aba in Nigeria, announcing that African households in the town would be fined a total of £860 as a punishment for riots which occurred there last December. Meetings of protest against them have been held and a telegram has been sent to the Governor appealing to him to discriminate between innocent and guilty and not to exact fines until the report of the Commission of Enquiry into the disturbances had been published.

Giving evidence before the Commission most of the African witnesses bitterly complained against native chiefs whom they accused of exaction and corruption in the collection of taxes; and declared that many men were practically in bondage for the loans contracted to pay taxes and women feared a similar fate.—Reuter.

## A VISIT TO THANA JAIL

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I had the privilege of interviewing some of the political leaders lodged in the Thana Jail to-day. I saw Messrs. Jamnalal Bajaj, Mashruwala, Gokulbhai Bhat, H. D. Raja and others and found them quite hale and hearty. They were in the best of the spirit and very cheerful. As a matter of fact they never think that they are in the prison. To these brave Satyagrahis the stone walls do not a prison make nor the iron bars a cage. The treatment meted out to the political prisoners in Thana Jail, excepting 'C' Class Prisoners, is on the whole good and the prisoners have nothing to say against the Jail Officials who seem to be kind and considerate. There is, however, a general complaint about the sleeping accommodation. Even the Special Class prisoners complained that they are not allowed to sleep outside their cells. There is no reason why all the political prisoners should not be allowed to sleep on the Verandah.

But inspite of this difficulty all the political prisoners look more cheerful than ever. A visit to the Thana Jail will at once convince even a pessimist that no amount of repression can crush the spirit of a Satyagrahi. The trying Magistrate of Bandra who remarked that "the leaders are suffering from salt mania and their enthusiasm will evaporate when they are inside the Jail" will surely find himself disillusioned if he goes to the jail and looks at the smiling faces of the true soldiers of freedom.

As Messrs. Jamnalal Bajaj, Mashruwala and G. D. Bhat were to be transferred to the Nasik Jail on Monday night a large number of people had assembled near the Jail to see them off.—Yours, etc.,

R. D. BALIWALA.

Bandra, May 9.

## WEDNESDAY'S ESPLANADE MEETING.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I must express my emphatic protest against the irresponsible manner in which conveners of to-day's Moslem meeting have acted. They have put down my name as one of the signatories to the notice calling the meeting although I never signed the notice nor authorised any person to sign on my behalf.

Please publish this letter in your next issue and oblige.—Yours, etc.,

N. H. ISMAIL CURTAY.

139, Ali Oomer Street,
Bombay, June 11.

## THE COTTON TRADE.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The "Times of India" and the "Evening News" have written a review on the present situation of the Cotton Trade in Bombay, and therein they state that this serious situation is due to recent hartals. Now, we find that this is a mis-information, and the real causes may be stated as under. You will please publish the following lines, which state the correct view.

"The present situation in raw cotton trade in Bombay has not arisen out of the numerous hartals due to political and other reasons. All over the world there has been a general slump in the textile and yarn trade. The Bombay Cotton Market is mainly guided by fluctuations at New York and Liverpool, and these markets have been on a continues heavy decline for many months. The effect of this decline in the Americans has been a sympathatic decline here. Further the adverse exchange ratio of 1-6 and the obstiriacy of maintaining it has played not a small hand in bringing down the rates of cotton here to the present low level. The recent crisis in China and Japan have had their effect here too—they are our big buyers and their bad financial position has crippled their buying capacity. Thus the stocks of cotton have been keeping very high—and the large stocks create a bearish feeling. Indirectly, the decline in the price of silver consequent on the Government selling has been also playing its part in this decline.

The situation has not been at all affected by the hartals, as our Cotton Market is mainly guided by New York and Liverpool which markets are very weak and dull, and are passing through a crisis at present. We may add that there is Farm Board in American which is trying hard to save the situation there, whereas we have none such here. The stocks in America are more unwieldly than the stocks here—as the carry over of the Americans shall be about five times as much as of the Indian Cotton. Had there been a strong such board here, it could very easily help the situation.—Yours, etc.,

B.

## PUSHKIN & ANGLO-INDIAN PROPAGANDA.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I was amused to notice one of Pushkin's most famous lines featured as a headline to an article which the "Times of India" publishes in the columns on the editorial page recently thrown open for anti-Congress (or, more accurately, anti-National) propaganda.

The line, 'From the spark shall spring the flame' was adopted as a motto of his revolutionary weekly, "The Iskra" (the spark) by Lenin who, like other Russians and lovers of Russian literature, had paid a graceful compliment to the darling poet of Russia, that Prometheus of a truly revolutionary spirit which no Czar could keep in bondage.

Pushkin's life was a tragedy from beginning to end and his poetry, which possesses such indiscribable beauty was the flame that sprang from the fiery spark of his soul. What an irony of fate that our Anglo-Indian journals should borrow the freedom-loving poet's words in an absurd connexion! this, incidentally, speaks of the high literary culture of the Editor who allows the great Russian Poet's words to be ignobly quoted.—Yours, etc.,

WAYFARER.

## "THE INDIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY."

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have seen Mr. Setalwad's letter in your issue of the 11th of June. I have already stated that I did not wish to bandy words with Mr. Setalwad to no purpose. If any further reason for such an attitude were necessary it would be found in the statement contained in his second letter that "other members of our committee resolved to give every help in the matter". The insinuation contained therein is entirely false and can only have been made with the deliberate intention of misleading the public. I wonder if it becomes Mr. Setalwad. It is impossible to argue with persons who attack motives, who are wrong in their facts, and who choose to misrepresent them. I have never stated that it is not the function of the Red Cross to give relief in disturbances such as are taking place now.

If Mr. Setalwad gets Mrs. Raiji's permission to publish her whole correspondence with me I shall not have the least objection, if he publishes it.—Yours, etc.,

CHUNILAL V. MEHTA.

## Principal Davar's Candidature.

—:o:—

Mr. Sohrab R. Davar, Principal of the Davar's College of Commerce, is also standing as a candidate for election to the Senate on behalf of the Indian Merchants' Chamber.

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## UNIVERSITY & INDIAN CHAMBER.

### Mr. Kapilram Vakil's Candidature.

Mr. Kapilram Vakil, who represents the Indian Merchants' Chamber on the Senate of the Bombay University, is, under the rules, due to retire this year. Mr. Vakil is seeking re-election. Mr. Vakil having expert knowledge in technology, has been nominated a member of the Committee appointed by the Academic Council to draw up a detailed scheme of a University Department of Chemical Technology.

—:o:—

CONGRATULATIONS TO ARRESTED LEADERS

Under the auspices of Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee a public meeting was held on Monday last at Bhangwadi under the presidentship of Sjt. G. V. Kapadia, President of B. P. C. C. to congratulate Mr. Manibhai Desai ex-Secretary of Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee and other members of War Council. After president's speech Mr. Mohandas Mehta, Mr. Manilal Mehta, Mr. Parulkar, Mr. N. B. Deshpande, Mr. Kantaben Khandwala, Mr. J. H. Parikh and others delivered lectures.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, June 11.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Khandesh | 518 | Bales. |
| Central India | 408 | " |
| Barsi-Nugger | 193 | " |
| Hyderabad-Goarani | 184 | " |
| Berar | 1,877 | " |
| Central Provinces | 561 | " |
| Dhollera | 412 | " |
| Rajputana | 261 | " |
| Broach | 199 | " |
| Compta-Dharwar | 1,263 | " |
| Westerns-Northerns | 350 | " |
| Tinnevelly and Cambodia | 2,083 | " |
| East Africans | 150 | " |
| Cotton | 8,459 | " |
| Wheat | 11,484 | Cwts. |
| Linseed | 6,296 | " |
| Rape, Rai and Mustard-seeds | 394 | " |
| Gingellyseeds | 112 | " |
| Poppyseeds | 126 | " |
| Groundnuts | 3,829 | " |
| Castorseeds | 2,810 | " |
| Rice | 20,717 | " |
| Myrabohams | 1,859 | " |
| Cottonseeds | 1,816 | " |
| Mowraseeds | 201 | " |
| Gram | 2,561 | " |
| Joowar | 330 | " |
| Maize | 13 | " |
| Barley | 1,206 | " |
| Bajree | 677 | " |
| Coal | 2,056 | tons. |

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1930.


## ARMY IN INDIA.

—:o:—

If there is one chapter that beats the rest of the Simon report in sheer hypocrisy, that chapter is on "The Army in India". Incidentally it constitutes the greatest condemnation of British rule in India. Sir John Simon, however, ignores this aspect of "the Army in India." He is concerned to prove from the present position India's complete unfitness to undertake her defence even in the remote future. He points out defects without caring to explain why they were not remedied before, and in doing so he also indulges in a riot of fallacies. He makes much of the necessity of British Troops for internal security because of religious riots. He quotes the example of Bombay in 1929, but he does not quote the example of other places where prompt action did not necessitate the calling out of troops. He complacently asserts that during riots British troops are invariably demanded in preference to Indian. But he omits to mention that military organisation is based.—for reasons which he would not have explained even if he had cared to mention the fact—on communal and racial distinctions. Discussing the sources of recruitment he advances the theory of racial differences in regard to military capacity. He protests that differentiation is not "a deliberate policy adopted by the Army authorities for sinister purposes." "The simplest and shortest answer," says he, "is furnished by the figures of recruitment from India during the Great War, when it cannot be suggested that any discouragement was offered to recruitment in any area. Bengal, with a population of 45 millions, provided 7,000 combatant recruits; the Punjab with a population of 20 millions, provided 349,000 such recruits." He forgot that recritment in war-time broadly reflects the proportions of recruitment in peace-time and he has omitted to give the normal peace-time figures of the Punjab and Bengal. For it would have proved fatal to his "simplest and shortest answers." He has further made the discovery that "the Indian intellectual has as a rule no personal longing for an army career." Had the British Government provided the "Indian intellectual" any opening for an army career? Sandhurst was opened to Indians in 1918 at the rate of about 10 candidates per year by a method of competitive selection which still serves to close it to the "Indian intellectual" unless he happens to be the son of, shall we say, safe men. In ten years 77 Indians—and Anglo-Indians—were given commissions. The figures speak for themselves. If India had been honestly treated the figure could easily have been 770 if not more. Sir John Simon does rule out the officering of Indian regiment by British officers under the control of Indian Ministers because they cannot be "mercenaries". But he does not say why British officers holding the King's commission cannot officer, side by side with Indians, regiments of the King's Indian Dominion.

The fact is, as we have already pointed out, that Sir John was thinking of India more in terms of Imperial military strategy than of the Imperial pledge to grant her complete Dominion Status. His proposed solution—when "the time may come—proves it. "Indian Troops of a Dominion pattern commanded by officers holding a Dominion constitution may be recruited for purposes of internal order, while sharing with Imperial troops the burdens of external defence, the Dominion troops being under the command of an Indian Minister while the Imperial troops remain constitutionally (as they must) under the Governor-General." This is what india is to get ultimately. She will have in the fulness of time Dominion Status as Egypt has got Independence. And like Egypt she is expected to entertain and pay for an army of occupation. No wonder that communal differences have been unblushingly exploited—who said "Divide and rule."? No wonder that the danger from "States"—is it not Afghanistan?—has been insinuated because they are not members of the League of Nations, as if America from which any danger to Canada is, Sir John says, inconceivable, is a member of the League. And no wonder that the N. W. F. Province shall never be given autonomy. This will, however, help to disillusion such Musalmans as had hoped to secure their demands from the Government, assuming they are honest in their professed solicitude about their community's interests Even Mr. A. H. Ghaznavi who had great hopes from Sir John Simon considers that "the observations regarding the Frontier reforms are hardly consistent with the proposal to devise a scheme which takes due account of Mahomedans". In this connection the attitude of Mr. Shaukatali is amazing. He has promised through his paper the "Khilafat" to secure full reforms for the Frontier and yet on that very thing he welcomes the Simon Report as a document sympathetic to the Musalmans!

## NO INTERFERENCE.

—:o:—

A correspondent sends us what purport to be a set of circulars issued under instructions of the Agent to the Governor-General, Western India States Agency, to Talukdars, Darbars and Thanadars warning them against "Congresswallahs" and "Gandhiwallahs" and painting for their benefit a lurid picture of Congress activities. This is, we suppose, how the Paramount Power watches paternally over these landed proprietors. A severe warning is given to them against the danger of harbouring Satyagrahis, and the Congress is described in the circulars as a body leading India to anarchy. If they have any difficulty in checking agitation similar to that conducted by the Congress in British India, they are asked to refer to Political Agents for "advice". The circulars refer to the boycott of British goods which is stigmatised as undermining law and order "subverting the existing form of Government and establishing a democratic form of government", (so we now learn that the Government of India are opposed to the establishment of a democratic form of Government) and to the activities of merchants who may be inclined to call hartals. The names of the latter, should, it is suggested in the circulars, be forwarded to the Deputy Political Agent. The amazing advice is given that names of merchants, who are likely to be plaintiffs in any Encumbered Estate of Life Interest inquiries, should be noted and forwarded to the Deputy Political Agent. The reason given shows an astonishing disregard for law or ethical considerations. "It is obvious," declares the circular, "that if any one declares war on the Agency he does not want to recover his debts by Agency's help". This only means that even the promotion of Swadeshi will be taboo in these territories and a form of harassment is likely to be resorted to, against which the sufferers can have no hope of protection. Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress leaders have repeatedly made it clear that in the struggle which the people of British India who are determined to win genuine Home Rule, are carrying on "Yellow" India need have no apprehensions of being interfered with. The Congress has kept studiously aloof from interference in the problem of development of "Yellow" India towards self-governing units. Why should rulers of Indian States then not reciprocate by themselves following a policy of non-interference? Interested parties, of course, are anxious they should interfere but they should see through the game. They should ignore the advice given to them by those who have the temerity to inform them that "Gandhi's non-co operation movement in 1922 did no good to any one except some few professionals who profited by the gullibility of the public to put money in their pockets", whose blind opposition to Indian nationalism makes them declare that its success would "produce anarchy and chaos which will mean murder, loot, arson and sudden death of millions," and that "every body in his senses knows that if the Congresswallahs had their way in Kathiawar, Kathiawar would immediately be reduced worse than it was in 1806". Meanwhile will the acting Director of Information inform the public whether copies of these circulars have been despatched to Mr. Benn so that he may know how Britain's great aim of establishing democratic form of Government is being promoted by officialdom in this country? We shall, of course, be glad to know from him that no such circulars have been issued at all from the Western India States Agency.

## DEPORTATION OF PATHAN LEADER.

—:o:—

We wonder if the Commissioner of Police will take the public into his confidence and say what dire disaster the city of Bombay has escaped thanks to the sudden deportation of Mr. Abdul Ghafur Khan Thekedar and his son. The presence of Mr. Abdul Ghafur Khan was not a menace to this city where he had been living for the last ten years. Indeed, his record of past services proved that even from the point of view of Government he should have been regarded as a highly desirable citizen. He supplied thousands of men to Great Britain during the War and his influence on the Pathan community was invariably exercised in the direction of peace, as was demonstrated by the great work that he did during the Hindu-Muslim riots in 1929, and the invaluable assistance he rendered to the Citizens' Peace Committee. But of late he had been exhibiting inconvenient signs of active sympathy with the Congress. He and his son had been working hard and successfully for bringing the Hindus and Musalmans together, and it was due to them that the Pathans joined the National movement in large numbers. This "Pathan Menace" to Bombay presumably alarmed officialdom and Mr. Abdul Ghafur Khan and his son were deported within five hours last Bombay might suffer. This high-handed action of the authorities is, of course, in keeping with the lawless repressive policy on which they have embarked. In his parting message to the Musalmans, specially the Pathans, the patriotic Khan said: "I am glad to feel that I am suffering for my religion and my country. Be proud of your religion and your country. Those who do not honour their country cannot claim to have any religion. . . You must know, whether they are Hindus or Muslims all those who are born in this country are Indians and as such they are our brethren." Their last appeal to their lieutenants in Bombay as the train started was to ask them "to remain loyal to the Congress and carry out implicitly whatever instructions they got from the Congress authorities." The Government could not, from their own point of view, have taken a more unwise step. For the deportation of the Pathan leader will, instead of checking the rally of Muslims, and especially the Pathans to the Congress, stimulate it.

## IGNORANCE & PREJUDICE.

—:o:—

The colossal ignorance regarding the facts of the present political situation in India, fortified by prejudice against the natural ambition of India to be mistress in her house, prevents inuuential newspapers in parts of the British Commonwealth, where interest in Indian affairs is evidently on the increase, from giving its readers a fair and unbiased view of the Indian problem. This is notably the case with the "Gazette" of Montreal, Canada, a journal which has been devoting considerable space to the news from India and commenting upon it far more frequently than other Canadian journals of standing. In a leading article on the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi, the "Gazette" laments that Indian leaders should forget that "there is a reasonable and workable alternative much superior to the boycott crusade." It does not mention what this alternative is but all its fury is directed against the "Holy One," the Mahatma, who, it says, "was convicted of sedition, and is liable to an indefinite term of imprisonment." It will be news, indeed, to us in India to learn that Gandhiji was "convicted". The "Gazette" is ignorant of the fact that he has not been tried at all, but it has some wonderful notion that there are in the penal armoury of the Indian authorities "regulations" under the "Civil Disobedience Acts" It informs its readers that Mahatmaji is convicted under these "regulations" and, as an example of the "patience and restraint" exercised by the Government of India in dealing with him, it adds the astonishing commentary: "Heretofore the penalty imposed has been as mild as circumstances would permit, amounting to no more than the detention of a first class misdemeanant, with sentence reduced to a few months". But now that the Mahatma has "for a decade carried on resolute agitation against British sovereignty in India," the "Gazette" considers that sterner meaoures against him are naturally necessary and warmly appreciates the "flexibility of the administration" in India in treating the agitation initiated by him. It certifies that the Indian authorities have "not penalised or disciplined Gandhi for any political views he may hold respecting the needs of India"! Does it strike the "Gazette" that detaining indefinitely in jail the foremost leader of Indian Nationalism is the worst form of penalty the Government of India could have hit upon? But special despatches from Simla, on the day of Gandhiji's arrest, which the "Gazette" publishes with suitable scare headlines have convinced it that clapping Gandhiji in prison was the only "right course" for the Government of India. Was not, according to these despatches "Karachi beginning to take on a warlike aspect"? And there is similar hair-raising stuff poured out from Simla on suitable occasions for the "information" of Canadian readers.

# PSYCHOLOGY AND HEROICS.

## A STUDENT ANALYSES DR. NUNAN'S ADVENTURE.

(BY "OSIRIS".)

Only the other day a professional psychologist pointed out how the artificial smattering of his science was spreading not only amongst the ranks of the half-educated ignorantsia, including quacks of the medical and allied professions, but also amongst those practitioners of social "small-talk" whose imagination is tickled by the psychological jargon.

The effect of extreme ridiculousness invoived in this process can be well imagined. Someone sums up Mr. A. (who is a congenital idiot) as an incurable "introvert" and Mr. B. (who is just a silly young man) as an impossible "extravert" and the analysis is unanimously accepted unless someone else points out with due solemnity, that the great Jung of Zurich had asserted that there could be no pure types of either intravert or extravert psyche and that a pure type presupposed a condition of (what a beautiful term!) psycho-neurosis. Then call in Freud with his endless complexes—which, of course, cut both ways!

**PSYCHOLOGY.**

The game, one should have thought, was played in the parlour, in the presence, preferably, of young ladies. But one had the good fortune of witnessing a rather impressive performance of it in the Blavatsky Hall on the 8th instant when a Bombay doctor made an unsuccessful attempt at mystifying his audience by analysing the symptoms of "mass hysteria". I associate this attempt with the "game" deliberately because, in the first place, the whole atmosphere was far from being "scientific": not a single of the conditions, in the second place, of any real inquiry of scientific importance was fulfilled when the grotesque attempt was made to combine partisan politics with a "psychological" harangue and sarcasm of none-too-original quality. I have the highest authority in stating (if I may employ my own professional jargon), namely, that of Freud himself, that no scientific discourse could ever be possible in the setting I have described above. In one of his latest treatises on lay-analysis the master himself points out how the cause of Freudianism has suffered because of the inability even of those who are equipped with expert clinical knowledge—your "nerve-experts"—to appreciate and grasp into practice certain fundamentals of Psycho-analysis. Common sense, we are assured by every psychologist of note, does enter as a great factor into the whole question of psychology as a science.

**AND HOMERICS.**

I have since read a letter, prominently featured on the front page of "The Evening News" and signed W. Nunan, M.D., on the 9th instant, which solves what had appeared to me before a mystery although it is needless to say that psychology had solved it long ago. I recognise in this M.D gentleman the Blavatsky Hall orator who had assured us that the world around him was plunged in the dismal depths of what he called "mass hysteria" or whatnot. Dr. W. Nunan, M.D., still reiterates his favourite tags in the earlier part of his epistle with a view, as he very modestly puts it to enable us "to study a minor incident of the street life of Bombay at the present juncture. I cannot really resist the temptation of quoting the whole passage which deals with the psychologist's chivalrous heroics:—

"On Saturday evening, the 7th June, 1930, as I drove down Hornby Road towards Victoria Terminus, my attention was drawn to a crowd of people outside the shop of a Parsi gentleman, well-known to me for many years as a hard-working honest citizen, who by his energy has built up a good business. I stopped my car and approached the shop. An English lady who preceded me was stopped by a Congress picket, who told her to boycott British goods and interposing his body between her and the doorway prevented her entry. I brushed this picket aside and asked the lady to follow me. I proceeded to go up the steps of the shop, but the lady called out, and, turning round, I found that another 'warrior' had prevented once more her entry by laying himself across the steps.

(Continued on page 6.)

# THE PARSI POSITION.

(BY G. K. N.)

I

The letter of "A Parsi" in the "Times of India" of May 31 shows that there are still members of my community capable of stomaching stale stuff, a mockery of facts, as history. They labour under a triple error which my colleagues and I have endeavoured to extirpate almost whenever it has reappeared. But historical errors are hard to cure; and whenever they are given a deceptive religious colouring they acquire the added tenacity of pernicious existence. The scientists may prove ever so often that the ant never stores the food that it so busily carries. Yet for many generations to come our domestic sages will continue to pucker their eye-brows and bid the growing child "go to the ant, thou sluggard, consider her ways and be wise."

It is still held by some of the less informed Parsis that

(1) The Parsi spiritual afflorecence and secular might were overturned by the Musalman Arabs in Persia.

(2) That a Hindu King rescued them from total extinction some 1300 years ago.

(3) That the British reared them to their present pinnacle of well-being and would have promoted them to ampler prosperity but for their alliance with the other and semi-rebellious Indians.

**THE FIRST FALLACY.**

The first fallacy has been combated successfully by proofs which admit of no gain-saying. The evidences are many and each separately incontrovertible. Those adduced may be supplemented by the fact that a close examination of the later period of Persian history demonstrates that all the regulations in operation, working harshly against the Zoroastrians of Persia, were framed not by the Arab Musalmans who quitted the country in a couple of centuries but by the Persian Musalmans. These latter were only the dav before professing Zoroastrianism. The enactments of these Persian Musalmans against their former co-religionists are in some instances against the spirit of Islam. These barbarous ordinances were a heritage from the persecuting priest-hood of the Sasanian days, —ordinances which the Mobeds had successfully put into practice against the onrush of Christianity in Persia. A comparison of the juristic literature of Islam shows that some of the inequitous regulations promulgated by the ruling Musalman Persians against their Zoroastrian fellow-subjects were repugnant to Sunni Islam. A conspicuous example is furnished by the doctrine "Najas or untouchability." It was only the Persian Musalmans who considered, or rather affected to hold, the Zoroastrians as physically filthy and declare that their touch was pollution. The diabolical doctrine is traceable to its proto-Aryan source from which has issued its cognate in Hinduism. It has no analogue in non-Persian Islam.

**A FALSE CHARGE.**

Nowhere outside Persia has the Musalmas scorned the non-Moslem as unworthy of "bodily contact." The immoral liberty of "muta" or temporary marriage, so fatally in vogue in Persia, is repudiated by Sunni Islam. If latest researches are correct, some thing akin to "muta" was not unknown to Zoroastrian legal works. Wellhausen very convincingly states that Islam at first attracted the Iranians not so much for itself as for the advantages it offered as the religion of the rulers. They employed it as a means of getting closer to the upper classes and participate in their privileges. Repeatedly we read in the treates bttween the conquering Arabs and the conquered Persians that the latter are "guaranteed the observance of their religion." It was the Persians who had lost faith in their king, country and generally their religion. The last Zoroastrian sovereign was treacherously murdered by a Persian whose cupidity was aroused by his princely apparel and the dead body of the Zoroastrian King was cast aside like the carcass of an animal till the Christian Metropolitan of Merv gave it a decent internment in a specially fashioned sarcophagus. The itinerant loud-speakers of a dubious "Motherlandism," as applied to Persia, have been questioned whether any of their ancestors ever cared to think of the place where the last sovereign of the Zoroastrians breathed his last. And the answer has been a piece of figment or despicable casuistry. On the contrary, in spite of all the rhodomontade about the elevated position of woman in pre-Islamic days, it is now established that Zoroastrian legislators assigned her a status inferior to that conferred on her by Islam. The con-

(Continued on page 6.)

## NOTES OF THE DAY.

**Franco-American-German British.**

Among the many tributes paid by the London Press to the Simon Report, the most felicitous is that by the "Star." The report is "German in thoroughness, French in lucidity and American in passionate efficiency." It is British also—in its interpretation of Imperialism in a new light. We heartily agree, for no imperialism could be more thorough, lucid and passionately efficient as that interpreted by Sir John. We too congratulate Sir John on inventing a 'new light,' international in origin but unquestionably British in its blinding brilliance. We may adds that the "Star" is a Liberal evening daily and therefore a supporter of Free Trade—in Imperialism in the new light, very cheap for 3 shillings.

**Another Warning.**

King Alfonso of Spain has received another warning that unless he takes courage in both hands and institutes measures for the establishment of a genuine parliamentary government in his land, the chances are that the people of Spain, whose popularity he still retains, will declare for Republicanism. It was Unamuno, the celebrated Radical leader who gave him the first warning. The second one comes from a quarter least expected to sympathise with Republican views. Professor Sanchez Roman, the well-known jurist, who is still in intimate political association with the Monarchist group in Spanish politics, delivered a significant speech recently in which he declared that the only means by which Spain can enjoy constitutional rule is by the establishment of a Republic. The Monarchist Party and its Press as well as the other political parties are making excellent capital out of the speech. There is no doubt, as the Madrid correspondent of the "Frankfurter Zeitung" recently remarked in an exhaustive analysis of the Spanish political situation, that General Berenguer is becoming as unpopular as his predecessor in the dictatorship, de Rivera, and that King Alfonso is incurring the displeasure of the landed gentry and the big industrialists for his vacillating attitude.

**Lord Irwin's Reply.**

It appears from the Viceroy's reply to the representation of the Committee of the Federation of the Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry that His Excellency is still blissfully indifferent to the real nature of India's demands. He harps on the same vague tune that the object of the Round Table Conference would be "to reach the widest measure of general agreement." He does not seem to realise that his insistence on being vague in the face of India's announced determination to have a constitution based on nothing less than the "substance of Independence" is the reason why "those persons who seek constitutional advance"—they seek a constitution not a mere advance—"should have rejected constitutional methods." Lord Irwin doubts the wisdom of Gandhiji in rejecting the Conference. But the Simon report amply justifies, if any further justification were needed at all, Gandhiji's attitude. For Government's reluctance to define clearly the object of the Conference means that the Simon report, unanimous as it is, will form the basis of "the widest measure of general agreement." No Indian can accept this position.

**Abandon Repression.**

Nor is Lord Irwin less disappointing in his reply to the Federation's appeal for a policy of conciliation. The policy announced on the 1st of November "was essentially a policy of conciliation." His Excellency, therefore, regrets India's reluctance to take advantage of it. We have already seen why advantage was not taken of it. It was not a policy of "conciliation" and Lord Irwin is not being just to Mahatma Gandhi when he accuses him of reluctance to profit by it. But even supposing for a minute that it was in fact so, is Lord Irwin right in claiming that "that policy stands unchanged?" Is it 'conciliation' to meet Satyagraha by lathis, batons, Viceregal Ordinances and yet more Viceregal Ordinances? If "no one is more anxious to see the establishment of normal conditions," why does he not take the initiative, as requested by the Federation of Indian Chambers, by abandoning the abnormal policy of repression condemned by non-Congressmen like the Indian Liberals and an English lady like Miss Ida Dickinson and criticised, however, mildly, even by such supporters of Government as the Mirza Sahib of Qadian and Sardar Ujjal Singh?

**Putting It Into Practice.**

Poetic Maid—"Kisses are the language of love."
Practical Youth—"Let's it talk it over."

# POONA DAY BY DAY.

## PROHIBITION & THE COLLECTOR.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

POONA, June 10.

Yesterday evening the monsoon may be said to have begun regularly in Poona. For over an hour heavy showers poured down on the city and the surrounding villages, to the accompaniment of thunder and lightning. The streets were washed clean by the rain-water and the earth emitted a charming fragrance as the showers were the first showers after a scorching summer. The city of Poona becomes particularly unhealthy and dirty in this season; the streets turn into pools of mud and in some parts even unfordable. This year more than usual care seems to be bestowed on clearing off the gutters of mud. How far they will prove to be effective channels for rain-water has to be seen hereafter. At least, they have been dug out by the Municipality, perhaps for the first time during at least the last ten years.

For the vacation, the Municipality did not transact any important business during the last month. The water-supply must, however, occupy the serious attention of the City Fathers now. There is general complaint against the deficient supply of water. Deficient, in the sense that the pressure is not sufficient enough to take the water above the first floor. The system of flushes costs a good deal of water and hence those who have the misfortune to stay on the first or second floors have always to depend on the mercy of those who live on the ground floor, for even the common supply of daily water The Municipality has decided to erect six pumping stations in different parts of the City. But none knows when this convenience will be ready in the usually slow-footed administration. There is some discontent among the hotel-keepers and such other businessmen with the proposal of increasing water-cess on them. Mr. H. V. Tulpule, the Mayor, has made his regime remarkable by the acceleration of the completion of the projects of the Laxmi Road and the Tilak Road and it is a felt that, before he lays down his Mayority, he will finish off the new water-supply scheme also.

PROHIBITION.

In appointing a Prohibition Committee for preparing a drapt scheme of realizing complete Prohibition, the Municipality had done well. But what has happened to that Committee the people do not know. It is said that the Collector disallowed resolutions of Prohibition in the Excise Advisory Committee. What steps the Committee or the Municipality may take against this policy of the Collector, is not known. But if it is true, it is surprising to find that, though the goal of Prohibition has been accepted by the Governor, the Collector is reported as unwilling to discuss the resolution in the Excise Committee.

VATA POORNIMA.

To-dty is the fifteenth day of the Hindu month of Jeshtha. It is entitled the Vata Poornima day and observed as a fast by all ladies and girls. In the morning the ladies decked in the silken and other sarees worship the Banayn Tree all up which are surrounded by bevies of the female sex. The story retaled to this ceremony is that Satyavan, the husband of Savitri, died and came to life under the shade of the Banyan Tree. And hence ladies even of the reformist view observe this day as sacred and perform the prescribed ritual without demur. In the evening the story of Savitri is to be read and heard by the ladies. The cinemas also exhibit the film of Satyavan-Savitri and the succeeding shows make up bumper-theatres.

The "Deccan Queen" has begun to ply between Bombay and Poona. There is no provision for third class passengers in this royal train. Therefore, the "Bhala" has suggested that a train by name "Deccan Maid" for only third class passengers should be started and run at the same speed.

The schools have opened after the vacation.

In the Birth-day honours, Mr. R. G. Kirad, Vice-President of the City Municipality, and a member of the Nationalist Party, has received the title of Rao Saheb. The nationalist party of Poona has been surprised at the award of the title.

## SEATS IN LEGISLATURES TO BE KEPT VACANT.

In response to the requisition sent by some members the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber has called a special meeting of the general body of the Chamber on 25th instant to consider the resolution that until Mahatma Gandhi is released and a satisfactory settlement of the National Demand is arrived at the seats in the Legislative Assembly and the local Council reserved for the Chamber should remain vacant.

## WORLD OF SPORT

### HARWOOD LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

—:o:—

East Lancs Defeat G. I. P. By 4 Goals To 1.

The East Lancs managed to defeat the G. I. P. by 4 goals to 1 after a rather dull encounter. Had the railwaymen been able to shoot straight, the result might have been different. Birks was the only player on the railway side, to show any dash.

TO-DAY'S MATCH 5-45 P.M.
K. O. S. B. v. B. B. R. A.

### SPORTING NEWS FROM HERE AND THERE.

NEW WORLD CHAMPION
Negro Boxer Wins Welter Weight Crown

Jackie Fields, of Chicago, who won the welter-weight championship of the world from Joe Dundee last July, was beaten for the title on points by Young Jack Tohmpson, the San Francisco negro, in a 15 round contest in Detroit recently.

The pair had met twice previously when Fields secured the decision but this time Thompson triumphed though he was heavily punished in the early rounds.

FRENCH CRACK FOR ASCOT

Following his easy success in the French Gold Cup at Longchamps Hotweed is being prepared for the Ascot Gold Cup to be run of June 19. Feb and Motrico will also be French challengers at Ascot.

Rose of England who gave Gordon Richards his first classic winner is a French bred filly being by Teddy out of Perce Neige. This charming filly ran in the colours of her trainer Capt T. Hogg in the One Thousand Guineas at Newmarket when after getting a poor run she finished a strong fifth. More will be heard of this three year old who stays well.

## "A Great Document," Says "Le Temps"

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LONDON, June 10.

Paris.—"Le Temps" says the Simon Report is the most important document. Its announcement with the unanimity of the Commissioners clearly gives it a great authority, and tends to confirm the absolute sincerity of the enquiry. After stating the problems of race, religion and caste in India, "Le Temps" concludes: "How can one conceive in these conditions of an independent India? The second part of the report will perhaps bring out some light in that regard; but it is quite certain that India, as revealed by the Commission, can only subsist in the framework of the Empire and under a British control which will be anything but an illusory tutelage. Even Dominion Status appears as a rash experiment, full of danger for the Empire and India herself."

LORD BRENTFORD'S REJOICINGS

Lord Brentford commenting on the Simon Report says: "One can easily read that they are not in favour of any immediate form of Dominion Home Rule for India." He is also glad to see that the Commission have appreciated the necessity of keeping the British Army in India.—Reuter.

## MILAP RESUMES PUBLICATION.

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LAHORE, June 10.

After suspension of publication for about a month the "Milap" of Lahore, an Urdu daily, resumes publication on Wednesday.—Free Press.

Rugby.—The Colonial Secretary in consultation with the Secretary of State for India and Forestry Commissions, has appointed a Committee to consider and report on training of candidates and probationers for appointment as Forest Officers.—B. O. W.

Bucharest.—M. Diamandy, Minister at Paris, has been recalled and placed on retired list.—Reuter.

## Women's Procession In Delhi

—:o:—

### Foreign Cloth Shops To Close Down?

Public Ignores Section 144

DELHI, June 9.

Six volunteers, who were sentenced to a fortnight's rigorous imprisonment for defying Section 144, were released this morning and taken out in a procession through the main streets of the city. Section 144 is still in force but Police did not interfere.

Picketing on the banks of the Jumna as well as under the Clock Tower and other important business places in the city continues unabated.

A Muslim cloth dealer, who, on a previous day had adopted a somewhat hostile attitude towards the volunteers, has to-day offered them seats in his shops, and has stopped the sale of foreign cloth completely.

SHOPS TO CLOSE DOWN.

The deputation of the Cloth Merchants' Association that waited upon Pandit Motilal Nehru at Allahabad has proved unavailing. It is reported that some dealers have decided to close down their shops rather than be a party to any ugly developments that may arise in the course of picketing through the interference of the Government.

Despite Section 144, the Naujawan Bharat Sabha held a public meeting in Karul Bagh and secured pledges from the people that in future they would not wear foreign clothes and abstain from drinking.

WOMEN'S PROCESSION.

Yesterday, Delhi women took out a huge procession through the Chandni Chowk, which culminated in a big meeting near the Clock Tower. Pandit Gopal Krishna presided at the meeting. Mr. Bajinath, Dr. Vedi, Mrs. Kohli, Shrimati Shanta Devi and a few others delivered speeches. A condolence resolution on the death of Rai Bahadur Lala Sultan Singh was passed. Police constable Rukum Chand, who has resigned his post as a protest against the arrest of Mahatmaji, was also present. The Police preferred not to put in appearance at the meeting.

Several batches of volunteers have proceeded to the surrounding villages on propaganda work. Some members of the Students' Union have also joined them. Mr. Nair is preparing Narela and surrounding villages fo non-payment of taxes.—Free Press.

## SAKLATWALA ELECTION FUND.

The following donations have been received in this office:—

| | Rs. | as. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Previously acknowledged | 200 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. M. S. Cooper | 1 | 8 | 0 |
| Mr. Amichand Sahni | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 251 | 8 | 0 |

# STOP PRESS.

OIL TANKER SUNK.

LONDON, June 11.

Boston (Massachusetts).— An oil tanker has sunk with all hands as a result of collision, off Scutate, with the steamer "Fairfax", passengers of which were transferred to the steamer "Gloucester". The tanker caught fire after collision the flames enveloping the "Fairfax" several passengers, of which one of severely burned.

A number of passengers jumped overboard in order to escape the flames, but at least eighteen were burnt to death by burning oil on surface of sea. The "Tankers" name is "Pinthis" and judging by its size it is believed she had crew of forty.—Reuter.

MOVABLE ATTACHED.

CALCUTTA, June 11.

The police to-day attached movable property of Pratap Chandra Guha Roy, Editor of "Nayak" a vernacular weekly on his refusal to pay a fine of Rs. 300 imposed on him along with a sentence of one years rigorous imprisonment on a charge of sedition.

Picketing of theatres and cinemas in Calcutta has ceased since Sunday.—A. P.

DACCA, June 11.

Last night Mahomedans are reported to have set fire to a timber godown belonging to Shyamchand Basak in Nawabpur as a result of which the entire godown was destroyed.

The Police appeared on the spot and posted pickets in the locality but Mahomedans, it is alleged, again attacked the place this morning with brickbats.

Hindus retaliated by showering similar missiles. A Gurkha servant of Shyamchand Basak was stabbed some time later and a Hindu was severely assaulted in Naya Bazar.

Communications which were being gradually restored have again been cut. The latest report is that a number of Mahomedans attacked Thatari Bazar this morning but were repulsed by the people of the locality.—A. P.

## "MOB VIOLENCE" AT CHOCHUAHAT.

—:o:—

Police Open Fire.

CALCUTTA, June 10.

A report of mob violence at Chochuahat, fourteen miles from Ghatal, sub-divisional headquarters, Midnapore District, has been received here. A police party which went to the spot to investigate the murder of a sub-inspector, and the disappearance of another, was attacked by a mob who, it is stated, was the first to open fire, to which the police retaliated. Casualties are not known.

It is stated that arms and ammunition were snatched from the constables.

The missing Sub-Inspector has not yet been traced. The constables have returned to Ghatal.

The Inspector-General of Police with the District Magistrate is watching the situation, which is now well in hand. The Eastern Frontier Rifles are guarding the area.

Thirty persons have been arrested following a raid at volunteer headquarters at Bunder.—A.P.

## FURTHER DETAILS.

—:o:—

"One Inspector Cut To Pieces Another Missing".

CALCUTTA, June 10.

Further details of the murder of a sub-Inspector and the disappearance of another sub-Inspector are now available. It is reported that on the 3rd instant the two sub-inspectors with four constables proceeded to Chechuahat in order to stop propaganda among the villagers. On reaching the place they arrested four volunteers. When another volunteer approached the police party and offered himself for arrest a quarrel ensued between the volunteer and the police party in the course of which the villagers joined the volunteer and chased the Sub-Inspectors and their men.

"CUT TO PIECES"

Bholanath Ghose, one of the sub-inspectors, took shelter in the hut of a boatman in the village of Nandapur where he was detained for three hours after which, according to the statement of an eye-witness, he was cut to pieces. The other sub-inspector left his colleague at the beginning of the chase and is still missing. The constables whose guns and ammunitions were seized by the mob, however, were released after several hours' detention. Two days later the Additional District Magistrate and the Deputy Police Superintendent arrived at Chechauhat with twenty armed constables. "They visited next morning the village of Nandapur and enquired into the murder and the missing of sub-inspectors and brought to their camp some villagers for the purpose.

CROWD WANTS INSPECTION OF CAMP.

In the evening a huge crowd arrived in front of the Magistrate's camp and demanded inspection of the camp in order to see whether any of their comrades had been detained there.

WHAT LED TO FIRING.

The authorities agreed to allow chosen representatives of the crowd. Unsatisfied with this reply the crowd rushed to the camp despite the warning of the Magistrate. The Magistrate then ordered the police to fire. The police fired several times, and checked the progress of the crowd. Casualties have not yet been ascertained. Police then retired to Gopigunj, where again they were again chased by a mob, who, however, were scared away by blank firing. The police party then managed to reach Ghatal by steamer.

"STRENGTH OF MOB 6,000."

It is reported that people of about fourteen villages participated in the attack and the mob that assembled in front of the Magistrate's camp was estimated at 6,000 composed mainly of Bagdies Mahisyas and other low caste people.

One injured person who was removed to hospital at Ghatal made a statement to the authorities in the course of which he is alleged to have stated that the villagers were given to understand that about 500 Santals had been recruited for the purpose of attacking the police party and the aid of villagers was solicited to encourage them from behind.

VOLUNTEERS' HEAD QUARTERS RAIDED.

In this connection the police raided the headquarters of the volunteers responsible for the above trouble at Bunder District, Hooghly, and arrested Pushpa Chatterjee with twentynine volunteers.

The situation is now well in hand. Vigorous enquiry into the murder and the missing of the sub-inspectors is being conducted by the District Magistrate, Inspector General of Police and the Police Superintendent.—A. P.

## NIZAM'S NEW RIVALS

—:o:—

### Bombay's Claim To Berars.

PRADHAN'S USUAL RESOLUTION.

The Bombay Legislative Council will meet in Poona on July 7. The following are extracts from the Provisional agenda:—

Mr. R. G. Pradhan will move:—

"This Council recommends to the Government of Bombay to urge upon His Majesty's Government the necessity and expediency of supplementing the Viceregal announcement of 31st October 1929 by another declaration to be made either through the Secretary of State for India or His Excellency the Viceroy, immediately after the publication of the Report of the Indian Statutory Commission, to the following effect:—

"His Majesty's Government will be pleased to submit to Parliament proposals for the establishment of full national responsible Government and Dominion Status subject only to such reservations and qualifications as may be deemed essential to a transitional period,

provided that certain conditions are fulfilled, viz.,

(a) an agreed solution of the problem of the minorities is reached by the minority and the majority communities;
(b) the differences between the Muslim and non-Muslim communities as regards representation and other matters are adjusted; and
(c) an agreed national constitution is presented to His Majesty's Government at the Round Table Conference by the British Indian Delegation."

Rao Bahadur Asavale will move:—

"This Council recommends to Government to move the Government of India to join to the Bombay Presidency such Marathi-speaking parts of the Berars as are in the neighbourhood of the Bombay Presidency."

## BOYCOTT BRITISH MACHINERY.

—:o:—

### Indian Merchants' Resolve.

A meeting of Indian merchants dealing in British and foreign machinery including several leading importers was held on Wednesday afternoon in the office of Messrs. Vithal Purshottam and Son at Apollo Street.

The meeting was called to take effective measures to boycott foreign, and especially British, machinery such as Engines, machine tools, sundries etc., Mrs. Lilavati Munshi presided.

MRS. MUNSHI SPEAKS.

Addressing the merchants Mrs. Munshi laid great stress on the need of boycotting all foreign goods, especially British goods, and at the same time developing Indian industries. This was the best time for merchants, when they could do a great service to the country as well as reap good profits. She advised them to start factories and workshops under the management of their respective associations and manufacture whatever requirements they can in their own country.

She did not like the idea of boycotting British goods only for a few months or only so long as the Government continued its repression. They should start this movement with the definite idea of bringing India into line with those countries which are fully developed from the industrial point of view.

BOYCOTT BRITISH MACHINERY.

After Mrs. Munshi's speech several proposals for boycotting British machinery were formally discussed and it was decided to hold another meeting on Wednesday June 18. Before that meeting the members of the different Associations like the Ginning Stores, Merchants' Association, Pipe Fittings Merchants' Associations, etc., will call meetings and request members to accept similar proposals. A pledge was signed by many of those present not to indent any British machinery till a representative meeting of merchants arrives at any decision.

## "Masula" Gutted.

—:o:—

LONDON, June 10.

Gibraltar.—The whole of the "Masula," from stern to afterpart of the bridge space, has been burnt. Salvage steamers are flooding holds four and five the former of which is on fire.—Reuter.

Rugby.—Sir Frederick Toone, Secretary of the Yorkshire County Cricket Club and Manager of last three English Teams which visited Australia died on Tuesday aged 64 a Knighthood was given to him last year on his return from Australia with the team captained by Chapman that won back the Ashes.—B. O. W.

## CONGRESS TO EMBARK ON "DRY" CAMPAIGN.

### Mill Area Selected: Desh Sevikas' Offer.

The decision to launch a campaign of picketing liquor shops in the mill area from to-day (Thursday) was taken at a meeting of the "War" Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee held on Wednesday evening.

The very large prevalance of the drink vice in the working class areas, it is said, has induced the "War" Council to select Parel as the base of picketing operations.

In the event of Government's enforcing the Ordinance against picketing and arresting liquor shop picketers, it is understood, the "War" Council would intensify the campaign, and extend the picketing activities to other areas as well.

CAMPAIGN TO BEGIN TO-DAY.

The areas chosen for the first "attack" on Thursday are, Byculla, Parel and Dadar (E, F. and G.) Wards.

Twenty-eight liquor shops in these localities will be picketed simultaneously from 7 p.m. to 9 p.m. These shops include toddy, country liquor and foreign liquor shops.

Two volunteers will picket each liquor shop, a khaddar "patta" being the distinguishing feature of his uniform.

For the present women volunteers are excluded from this campaign.

DESH SEVIKAS' OFFER.

The "War" Council is seriously considering an offer made by the Desh Sevika Sangh to have the foreign cloth shops in Fort picketed by women volunteers in case Government arrest the present batch of men volunteers.

—:o:—

### Spinning Classes Opened

A remarkable achievement of the Desh Sevika Sangh was the successful picketing of a foreign cloth auction held in Fort on Wednesday afternoon.

Learning from the papers that several bales of foreign cloth were to be sold by public auction by Messrs. Mody and Co. of Apollo Street, a batch of fair volunteers under the command of Mrs. Hansa Mehta proceeded to the place of auction.

FORESTALLED.

The auction attracted a large crowd of dealers in foreign cloth, but the volunteers of the Desh Sevika Sangh had posted themselves at the place long before the time fixed for auction.

Yielding to the persuasion of the Sevikas many of the dealers returned home even before the auction started and the very few who remained did not bid for the cloth.

Eventually the cloth had to be sold to petty street hawkers who bought the stuff at rediculously low prices.

PICKETING.

Apart from this activity, 100 volunteers of the Sevika Sangh picketed foreign cloth shops in Bhendy Bazar, Pydhownie, J. J. Hospital, Golpitha, Parel and Dadar localities.

With a view to population the spinning wheel, the Sangh has started Charka Classes in different parts of the city, where spinning is taught free. For the present the following centres have been started: 1. Dadabhoy Nowroji Manzil, (Congress House) 2. Bhagwan Kala's Wadi, (Bhuleshwar), 3. 124, Central Block (Lalbaug), 4. Several classes at Dadar, 5 Ganesh Terrace at Girgam, and 6. Dr. A. P. Kothare's Bungalow at Thakurdwar.

Leaflets asking the people to join the classes are being broadcast.

## BOMBAY'S NEW SATYAGRAH CAMP.

—:o:—

Opened At Tardeo

BOMBAY, June 11.

A new Satyagraha camp was opened on Tuesday at Tardeo. Messrs. Silam, Dhurandhar, Godbole, Prof. Jani and others addressed the gathering and exhorted them to enrol themselves as Satyagrahis. As the immediate programme before the camp will be picketing of liquor shops, people were asked to give up liquor and induce others also to give it up by joining as pickets. The function came to an end after the salutation of the National Flag.

## FORT PICKETERS

—:o:—

Whiteaway Manager's S. O. S. To Government.

The printed copies from Simla of the Viceroy's recent Ordinances were expected to arrive in Bombay on Wednesday and will be brought into force from Thursday or Friday. The Ordinance relating to picketing of foreign cloth shops will be applied to Bombay immediately, as a number of complaints have been filed by some of the European managers of local foreign firms, against picketing their shops by the Congress volunteers.

The Manager of the Whiteaway Laidlaw and Company lodged a complaint on Tuesday afternoon that the pickets "molested" his customers. As the Ordinance is not in force the police could not do anything but from Wednesday a police patrol has been kept in the Fort Area to move about from shop to shop, to prevent any such occurrence.

The picketing of liquor shops in E and F Wards will come into force from to-day.

## SHOLAPUR DAY.

The Secretary B. P. C. C. writes: There will be a mass procession in the evening to-day (Thursday) which will start from the Congress House at 5 p. m. (S. T.) to Esplanade Maidan where a public meeting will be held when prominent speakers will address the gathering.

Loud speakers will be installed.

## SPINNING WHEELS AND CARDING BOWS ON SALE.

—:o:—

Reduced Rates.

The Secretary, Satyagraha Samiti Udoga Mandir Vile Parle writes:—

The Boycott week organised by the Udyoga Mandir is over and now the public of the various suburbs are requested to carry on briskly the production of yarn. Our Mandir is now in a position to supply all the neccessary accessories of carding and spinning process. We have got a sufficient number of Spinning wheel and spindles and we expect the resident of the Suburbs will equip themselves with the Charkha also to spin more yarn. The following are the reduced rates:—

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Spinning Wheel | 4 | 4 | 0 |
| Spindle | 0 | 3 | 6 |
| Hank (Falake) | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Zig Carding Bow | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| Bow String (Tarti) | 0 | 15 | 6 |
| Smallar Carding Bow | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| Striker (Gotilo) | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Takli | 0 | 1 | 6 |

## BOMBAY RASHTRIYA SHALA VILE PARLE.

—:o:—

Training Of Satyagrahis.

The Principal of the Bombay Rashtriya Shala Ville Parle writes.

The new terms of the above School of the Gujarat Vidyapith has already begun in the new buildings of the School at Ghad Bunder Road. It is decided to modify the course of study in view of the present Satyagraha Movement. The School will now concentrate its energy, in training workers and soldiers for Satyagraha. The following is the course of study.

1. How India is ruined? (With special reference to the 11 points of Mahatma Gandhi.) 6 Marathi.
2. Khadi Economics.
3. Village Organisation 7 Carding
4. Gandhi Shikhana Spinning.
5. Hindi.
6. Marathi.
7. Carding Spinning Carpantary.

Students above 12 only will be admitted to the course of study.

If a sufficient number of Marathi Speaking Students are forthcoming it is decided to open the Marathi Section also.

BAL MANDIR.

The Balmandir will work on as usual.

## GIRGAUM VOLUNTEERS' WORK.

—:o:—

The Honorary Secretary of the Girgaon Congress Committee, writes:—

About 500 Volunteers enrolled themselves from this Ward as Satyagrahis under the B. P. C. C. since April last, when Mahatmaji commenced the Salt Satyagraha, at Dandi.

About a hundred of our Satyagrahis had the honour of being deputed to Dharasana, to offer Satyagraha, under the leadership of Devi Sarojini Naidu, who has offered tributes of praise to the wonderful discipline they showed at Dharasana.

Girgaum has so far sen about 400 Satyagrahis to jails. Among these may be mentioned the famous names of Shrimati Kamaladevi Chattopadhyawa, Messrs. Nariman, Patil, Gharpure, Padbidri, and a host of others. The number of those who suffered lathi blows is innumerable.

Since the suspension of Salt Satyagraha, the volunteers are picketing foreign goods shops.

CONSTRUCTIVE WORK.

Of late a more thorough propaganda has been started by two batches of about 40 volunteers who go from house to house between 7.30 and 9 A.M., enrolling Congress members and selling Takis, cotton and other spinning material. Their reception by the public is most enthusiastic. They have enrolled about 300 Congress members besides collecting large donations. Those who want to work in this field have an unlimited scope and are earnestly requested to come forward and join the batches already working. It is proposed soon to collect foreign cloth from the public for a bonfire and it is hoped that the response from the public will be hearty.

# POLICE FIRING AT KARACHI.

## Inquiry Committee's Findings.

### GOVT. HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR DEPLORABLE INCIDENT.

The following are extracts from the report of the Enquiry Committee on the shooting by the Police on the people, on the Wadhumal Udharam Road, Karachi on April 16.

The following persons constituted the Enquiry Committee:

Mr. Jamshed N. R. Mehta (Chairman), Mr. Kimatrai Bhojraj, Mr. Hajee Abdulla Haroon, Mr. Kanvalsingh Pohumal, B. Sc., Lala Jaswantrai Churamani, M. A. Mr. Hakim A. Alavi and Mr. Tikamdas Wadhumal, B. A. (Oxon), Bar-at-Law, (Secretary.)

The Committee after reading the statements which were submitted to them by different persons of Karachi invited certain gentlemen to give their evidence before them. The Chairman of the Committee was asked to write to the Commissioner-in-Sind requesting him to allow Government officers to give evidence before the Committee and also to cross examine the public witnesses if they chose. This offer was not accepted.

NARRATIVE OF INCIDENTS OF DAY.

On the 16th April, Mr. Narainidas Anandjee, Mr. Manilal Vyas, Swami Krishnanand, Dr. Tarachand J. Lalwani and Dr. Choithram were arrested very early in the morning. These gentlemen were immediately taken to the city Magistrate's Court. The building is situated on the Wadhumal Udharam Road in the heart of the city.

People began to flock in front of the Court building from early morning. About 9.30 a. m. the crowd was about 5000 strong. People were standing on the Wadhumal Udharam Road to the west and Lewis Road to the south of the building, between the City Magistrate's and the Small Causes Courts. Up to 10 a. m. both the gates of the Court building (abutting on the Wadhumal Udharam Road, one on the southern side which will be called the Southern Gate near the Small Causes Court and the other the Northern Gate, were closed. The gates on the main Wadhumal Udharam Road were opened off and on by the Police to admit certain persons who had business in the Courts and for those whom they knew. People from outside were asking all the time to have 'darshan' (sight) of the arrested leaders who were in the Court room. Upto this time nothing untoward had happened.

It was then noticed that some persons were throwing dust from outside into the compound. About 30 volunteers and some leaders of the Congress and Satyagraha Committee arrived and tried to keep the people peaceful. About this time some people began to come into the compound from the northern gate which was now partially open and also by jumping over the compound wall from the back of the building. There was some excitement in the crowd and in order to pacify them, Mr. Narainidas Anandjee was allowed to go out to the balcony of the first floor of the Court building. He appealed to the people to remain peaceful and to go away, with the result that few persons actually went away.

BEGINNING OF EXCITEMENT.

At this stage the trying Magistrate came in and straight away proceeded to the Court upstairs and the case started. About half an hour afterwards a procession of sweepers came in excitement as Mr. Narainidas Anandjee—their recognised leader, to whom they owed much in the city of Karachi—had been arrested. Just as they arrived, the crowd began to get thicker and there was greater excitement. As a result stones began to be thrown into the building from both the Wadhumal Udharam and the Lewis Roads but mostly from the latter where the new Municipal Office buildings were under construction and where the supply of stones was plentiful.

The leaders and volunteers went on pacifying the crowd. During this period some people deliberately started breaking the window panes. As a matter of fact all the panes on the ground floor to the south of the building seem to have been broken by one sweeper boy who used a plank for the purpose.

POLICE THROW BACK STONES.

But it is clear from the facts laid before us that no one was molested or even insulted. Those who had work in the Courts could enter the building and no attempt was made by the crowd in any way to do harm to any one. Only two police officers were hurt by stones.

The police then charged the crowd with lathis and the whole compound was cleared in a short time. One boy who was mercilessly beaten, was not even attended to in any way. Some one outside the wall on the Lewis Road dumped in and took him away. Some people at the southern gate which curiously enough was then wide open began to press in to enter the compound and stone-throwing now and then. Mr. Narainidas Anandjee stones at the crowd.

The City Magistrate then came then went on. The police constables were also throwing back also came to the gate and exhorted the people to remain peaceful and to disperse quietly. The sweepers left but the people in general did not. Mr. Narainidas then went up.

FIRING COMMENCES.

About 1-10 p. m. one European in khakhi arrived on a motor cycle and rushed through the southern gate into the compound. At this time too stones were being thrown in. Immediately he entered the police were removed from the compound to the verandah of the main building and firing commenced which resulted in major injury to eight persons out of whom two died.

FINDINGS.

The Committee, after careful consideration of the evidence produced before them, have come to the following conclusions:—

The Committee take up the third point referred to them first, viz., Whether the warning, if any, was given to the public before gun shots were fired at them. On this point from the evidence recorded before them their conclusion is that no warning of any kind was given before the firing was opened on the crowd.

Persons who were near the Southern gate have stated before us, that no such warning was given. The communique issued by the Commissioner-in-Sind says that a warning was given. This communique does not give any details as to when, where and the manner in which this alleged warning was given.

NO JUSTIFICATION FOR FIRING.

"Whether or not there was any occasion for firing when it was done." The Committee are of opinion that there was no justification for firing at all. The evidence of most respectable persons conclusively establishes that before firing the crowd was outside the gate on Wadhumal Udharam Road and Lewis Road and that it was not unruly or menacing.

The Committee are of opinion that a combined effort on the part of the police and the leaders and volunteers would have produced the desired effect. In any case the situation could have been certainly controlled by the police marching on the crowd or using batons. It should be remembered that firing is to be resorted to only in extreme cases when all other efforts prove unavailing and this was not by any means such an extreme case.

The Committee would also like to state that if firing was in any sense necessary, it was at least expected that the police would march forward to the compound gate in front of the people, so that it would have given some time to the Leaders and Volunteers to warn the people.

But in this case the police were ordered to go backward to the arched verandah of the building about 50 feet away from the gate almost covered by a railed high wall, thickly hidden by trees, from where the crowd could never have seen through and the firing was aimed through the gate and above the railing also. The crowd could never have for a moment imagined that firing was being resorted to.

"Whether the previsions of Law and Procedure were complied with before firing was resorted to."

The Committee are of opinion that it is absolutely clear that requirements of the Police Regulations were not complied with. They have already dealt with the question of warning on point No. 3. They have shown that if no blank cartridge was to be fired and if there was to be no firing in the air which is not obligatory according to the Bombay Police Regulations, a clear warning to this effect was to be given to the crowd which is obligatory.

"What kind of arms and ammunition were used and whether the occasion justified the use of the same."

The Committee find that Bullets used were nickel covered, lead filled No. 303. This was absolutely unjustified.

"To make suggestions about the precautionary measures to be adopted before resorting to firing, should events justify the occasion."

The Committee would suggest that before firing is resorted to in extreme cases, ample warning should be given to the people. In cities like Karachi, Fire Brigade hose would be the best medium for dispersing crowds, even in a violent mood. Bugle warning, unfurling of flag of a particular colour or some such devices which should be definitely thought out and widely made known to the people should be used.

GOVT. HELD RESPONSIBLE.

The Committee summarise their findings that the firing was not in the least justified, that no warning was given, that firing from a verandah hidden from the public gaze was highly objectionable, that police arrangements were most inadequate and inefficient, that to place the burden of such a situation on one magistrate was a great mistake.

The Committee hold that the Government are responsible for this deplorable incident. They should make adequate reparation to the relatives of those who lost their lives on that day and to those who were injured.

## MISS DICKINSON'S EXAMPLE.

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Miss Ida Dickinson of the Vigilance Society and the only recently nominated European fair member, of the Bombay Legislative Council deserves to be congratulated by all Indians on resigning her seat from the said much talked-of-Council, and declining the second class Kaiser-I-Hind Medal conferred upon her only 3 days ago, as a protest against the present repression, upon the Indians against their all legitimate rights, by the officials of the whole of India in general, and Bombay officials in particular. Another direct cause of her resignation and casting off of the decoration, it is said, that the Viceroy is going to issue one more Ordinance by which the Mahomedan community will be excluded from the recently passed Sarda Act in the Legislative Assembly by a great majority to place a legitimate and proper ban on child marriages in India among the Indians.

Thank you, Miss Dickinson, you are really a brave European lady of great self-respect, and we, all, Indians take out our respective headwear, viz., the Khadi cap or the English hat,—on your this great achievement. We should now request you to offer your valuable services to India at the present juncture, by immediately joining the "Desh Sevika Sangha"—a group of fair sex presently doing great services at the altar of their Motherland, by picketing on foreign cloth and goods shops in Bombay and on the liquor and toddy shops in Gujarat, Kathiawad, etc.

Mr. Editor, will Miss Dickinson's bold and proud example serve as an eye-opener to our Indians—both elected and nominated members of the Councils and Assembly to resign their seats immediately, and the title-holders to throw away their decorations, in the service of their own or adopted Motherland. Will Sir Pheroze Sethna, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Messrs. Mody, Jayakar, Jinnah, Haji, Laljee, Rahimtulla and others follow suit by resigning their respective seats? Will Sir Purshotamdas, who has long enjoyed the "Knighthood," immediately taking the example of that great Indian Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, and this—non-Indian—European lady Miss Dickinson, take a lead in returning his decoration to enable other self-respected Indians like Sir Chunilal Mehta, Sir Pheroze Sethna, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad and others to follow suit at once?

As an Indian, I shall await anxiously to see through the columns of the daily Press during the current week at least a dozen resignations and half a dozen of throwing away of the titles and honours, at the altar of their Motherland. May God help them!—Yours, etc.,

E. A. A.

Bombay, June 7.

## "YIELD OR WE WILL JOIN CONGRESS !"

—:o:—

### Gujanwalla Zamindars' Threat To Government.

GUJARANWALLA, June 9.

A conference of the Zemindars and peasants of the village of Govindpura, district Gujaranwalla has resolved that since the prices of agricultural commodities had fallen off, not more than half the usual revenue should be realised. Further that in future land revenue should be demanded from those peasants and Zemindars only whose annual land produce exceeds Rs. 2,000 just as in the case of income tax.

The Conference decided that in case the Government does not concede the demands, the Zemindars would carry out the Congress Mandate.—Free Press.

## ONE MORE COMMITTEE.

—:o:—

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes.:—

The Government of Bombay have appointed a Committee of the following officers to consider and report to Government on the several problems arising in connection with the construction of the proposed new railway bridge over the Narbada river at Broach:—

The Superintending Engineer, Northern Circle (Chairman), The Chief Engineer, B. B. & C. I. Railway or an officer nominated by him, The Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay, The Collector of Broach, Mr. N. N. Ayyangar, Deputy Secretary to Government, P. W. D. The Bridge Engineer, B. B. & C. I. Railway.

## PRYCHOLAGLY & HEROICS

—:o:—

(Continded from Page 4.)

Not one of the many Khaddar-clad Hindus who had now blocked up the traffic interfered or protested against these insults to a woman. There was only one thing to do, and I did it. I seized this misguided practitioner of uncivil disobedience with my left hand by the scruff of the neck and with my right hand by the slack of his mustard-coloured pants, and, gently but firmly, using the prescribed minimum of force deposited him safely out of the fairway, and the lady passed up the steps. Entering the shop, I was greeted by a chorus of thanks from five Parsi ladies, and from the worried proprietor who said: 'I am so glad you have come. These people have troubled me all day and these ladies are frightened.'

The ladies requested me to remain by them until they had completed their purchases and to escort them to their carriages. This, of course, I did, and the ladies gave me their names and addresses as references. This incident is a sidelight on the contention of non-violence so loudly proclaimed by our would-be rulers, and goes to foreshadow the future fate of minorities in certain eventualities."

**"BULLIES AND COWARDS."**

Plato, we are told, was more of a poet, fundamentally, than of a metaphysician that his Theory of ideas leads one to believe. The Homeric note in Dr. Nunan's recitation of his adventure is justified on the classical analogy with a single reservation: Modern psychology would be the sufferer if its professor were physically to contribute, as the gallant Doctor has done, to the being of the reality. Cervantes would seem to have worked on this principle: no psychological research but humour and pathos were born out of his work. The "minor" point that I desire to raise is just this, that this incident of personal valour does not appear to a student of psychology as one that could be psychologically analysed and that, so analysed, it might yield really amazing results. Any impartial observer could tell you, for instance, that the picketers look more like the disciples of Confucius than what they are made to appear, in this specific case, through the method of pure generalisation. I have critically examined hundreds of them including fair-ones and, if they are to be accepted as so many representatives of the "mass-hysteria", well, this neurosis seems to me to be of Arctic origin. "Bullies are cowards", Dr. Nunan repeats his "axiom" with, one smiles to think, a characteristic lack of humour, in so far as he seeks to hit the picketers.

The axiom could have applied to the picketers if they had made a 'gesture' to the rough-housing, in which case they would have acted like 'cowards' in not having abided by the first condition of their pledge. There is not much psychology in it.

## THE PARSI POSITION.

( Continued from page 4.)

clusion is irresistible. Persia owes little of its degradation to Islam. It owes it almost entirely to its national weaknesses:—perpetual disunion, invincible jealousy and fiendish thirst for vengeance.

**NO PERSECUTION.**

The entire story about three hundred Parsis from Persia escaping the ravages of the Arab invaders finding an asylum in India being persecuted for the sake of their religion in their Persian home in the 7th century is apocryphal. The Persians were in touch with India centuries before Groups of Persians have been visiting this country from, times immemorial. Lond before the notorious exodus to India about which the Parsi legend speaks, there were Zoroastrian colonies in India. The point of importance to remember, or to know to-day, is the treatment accorded to the Persian immigrants by the local Hindu prince on the authority of the Parsi legend itself. The Hindu prince, we are told, extended the strangers no special facilities. He allowed them to land actuated by no obvious principles of humanitarianism. He was extremely suspicious of the unknown aliens and of the record of their vicissitudes. Look at the conditions on which he permitted the Persian refugees to step ashore. Three cardinal ones among them would to-day raise a hurricane of protest, as calculated to secure the emasculation of the applicants for asylum. The Persians were required by the Hindu prince to foreswear the bearing of arms and the abjuring of their mother-tongue. It is obvious that the Parsis were allowed on sufferance in India and a contemptuous apathy was at first shown to their presence. They were probably shown the same disdain in India as was accorded them by the ruling Musalmans in Persia who would have persecuted them out of existence without any opposition from anybody, only if they had wished to do so. The Parsis were tolerated in India just as they were in Persia after the Moslem conquest as a body of potentially useful but certainly not a harmful body of non-comformists. I am afraid truth will compel the historian to state that the Parsis have contracted very little debt from the Hindus in making India their real home. On the other hand, if you wish to realise how they benefitted the land you have only to "look around."

(To Be Continued)

# Bombay Cotton

—:o:—

Bombay, June 11.

Business in old crop months is at a standstill as bears are holding high hopes of a further decline for which there seems but little or no reason as the moment. The Brokers' Association in their meeting held this noon decided to begin operations in New Crop. This decision is arrived at with the full knowledge of the present circumstances. Of course as a safeguard minimum prices for 1931 cotton crop are fixed which are Rs. 10 over present crop prices. Business in new crop started for Broach April/May 1931 delivery at Rs. 254|4. There was some enquiry which hardened prices to Rs. 255 but at this level there being no demand prices declined to Rs. 254.

The market ruled steady but later declined on easier Liverpool advices.:—There was good demand for Oomra contract—Rates closed at 5-30 p. m. as under:—

OLD CROP.
Broach J/A. 240.
Oomra July 197.
Bengal July 175.

1931 NEW CROP.
Broach A/M. 253/4.
Oomra D/J. 212
Bengal D/J. 185/8.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, June 11.

| | |
|---|---|
| June | 132.30+1.80 |
| September | 137.60+0.90 |
| December | 137.50+0.60 |

—:o:—

ROOM RATE
Bombay, June 11.
Bengal 175 July.
Broach 240 J-A.
Oomra 197 July.

—:o:—

SPOT RATE.
Bombay, June 11.
Comptah Foll Good 280; Good 175; Fully Good 270.

—:o:—

READY COTTON SALES
Bombay, June 11.
200 Japan T and Co. Nandurbar 200.
100 Japan T and Co. Hingoli 200
100 Japan T and Co. Hingoli 200
100 Japan T and Co. Hingoli 200
50 India mill Africa 458
44 Chacheti T and Co Bijainagar 179.
20 Chacheti T and Co. Lasur 170
90 Tata and Co. Upland 258
49 Tata and Co. Sangli 258
110 P. Crystal and Co. Dhamangaon 197.
55 E. Spinner and Co. Bhavnagar 193.
62 A. Damodar and Co. Upland 235.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, June 11.

| | |
|---|---|
| Broach | 240/246 |
| Oomra | |
| Bengal | 180/190 |
| Mathia | 186/195 |
| Khandesh | 192/197 |
| Akola/Khamgaon | 197/203 |
| Nagpur/Wardha | 205/215 |
| Barsi/Kurduwadi | 192/198 |
| Jalna/Aurangabad | 195/198 |
| Nagar/Vambori | 190/196 |
| Purna/Parbani | 198/209 |
| Khandwa/Sanavad | 198/205 |
| Indore/Ujjin | 205/220 |
| Miraj/Sangli | 260/272 |
| Coompta | 268/275 |
| Tirupur/Cambodia | 315/330 |

—:o:—

INDIAN COTTON FIGURS.
RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Bombay, June 11.

| | Yester-day. | This year. | Since 1st Sept. |
|---|---|---|---|
| In full-pressed Bales. | | | |
| Khandesh | 518 | 293,135 | |
| Central India | 408 | 399,250 | |
| Barsi and Nagar | 193 | 258,232 | |
| Hyderabad-Gaorani | 184 | 89,064 | |
| Berar | 1,377 | 711,537 | |
| Central Provinces | 561 | 400,158 | |
| Total Oomras | 3,741 | 2,151,396 | |
| Dholera | 412 | 182,674 | |
| N. W. Provinces | ..... | 138,614 | |
| Rajputana | 261 | 52,915 | |
| Sind-Punjab | ..... | 150,949 | |
| Broach | 199 | 282,311 | |
| Coompta & Dharwar | 1,263 | 116,061 | |
| Westerns-Northers | 350 | 47,937 | |
| Cocoanada | ..... | 102 | |
| Tinnevelly and Cambodia | 2,083 | 32,488 | |
| Persian | ..... | 649 | |
| American | ..... | 10,736 | |
| Egyptian and African | 150 | 36,829 | |
| Comilla, Burma and other sorts | ..... | 811 | |
| Total | 8,459 | 3,254,463 | |

—:o:—

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
Bombay, June 11.
1st Sept. to 5th June

| | yester-day | This year | |
|---|---|---|---|
| In full-pressed Bales | | | |
| Europe | 1,320 | 747,891 | |
| Japan & China | 2,300 | 1,317,743 | |
| Coast Ports | ..... | 19,795 | |
| Up-country by Rail | ..... | 87,716 | |
| Afloat in harbour Europe China & Japan | ..... | 28,053 | |
| Total | 3,620 | 2,201,198 | |


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## Private Opinion On Cotton.

—:o:—

Messrs. Langley and Co.:—

"In the local market Broach is about 240, Oomras are under 200 and Bengals about 175. To say that such prices are unremunerative to growers is to understate seriously the true position. If once the fear that Indian cotton 'might' sell still cheaper were removed such prices would not remain for more than a few moments, and adverse as are trade reports, we are of the opinion the short interest on shipment accounts would be more than sufficient to maintain prices if only something approaching confidence could be restored."

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co.:—

"Market appears quiet in consequence of better reports from American Securities and Silver market. Trade reports continue dull reading and crop accounts shew the usual June conditions. The stabilization Corporation has secured full power from the Government Farm Board, but has not yet divulged the intentions of its operations. Most of the tenderable cotton has now passed into the hands of the Farm Board and if the Board calls further tenders on its July Contract purchases, there is likely to be a checkmate to the July New York 'shorts'.

Psychologically the World now appears to be suffering from overproduction due to the misgivings of Farm Board existence in America, but sooner or later the present unproductive prices should either reduce the World's competitive production or increase consumption on current values. We agree with our Liverpool friends' opinion that present prices look reasonable though temporarily the decline may go further owing to present disturbed economic conditions all over the World."

Messrs. Bruel and Co.:—

"It is difficult to foresee what the effect of the fixation of prices will be, but the action of the Trade should tend to check the panicky conditions which had unfortunately developed and gradually restore confidence. Personally we remain pessimistic about the future of Cotton as the economic structure has been severely shaken throughout the World, but owing to peculiar circumstances Indian Cotton is already very much cheaper than the Cotton of any other country, and the control which has now been established should, in the event of a further fall in the value of the commodity, prevent the decline in this market from being so heavy as elsewhere."

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, June 10.

| | |
|---|---|
| July | 14.82+.09 |
| October | 13.92+.03 |
| Middling Spot | 14.43+.10 |

LONDON METALS.
London, June 10.
Copper Braziers £74
Yellow Metal £58
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands £15 1/2
Corrugated sheets 24 Gauge £11-7/8
Tin English Ingots £139
Antimony, Foreign, Refined, June-July value £23
Quicksilver, per bottle (75 lb.), £22/15.

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE.
London, June 10.
Rozario Santa Fe, per 62 1/2 lb.
Cargoes June-July sellers 38/9
Barletta Russo, per 62 1/2 lb.
Cargoes, June-July sellers 38/3
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels June-July sellers 41/3
Wheat, Choice White Karachi, Parcels, June sellers 39/4-1/2

## Money Market.

—:o:—

## Exchange Quotations.

Bombay, June 11.
B. C. Rate T T 1/5 23/32
B. C Rate D D 1/5 3/4
LONDON.—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 3/4 June
Banks Selling D D 1/5 25/32
Banks Selling T T 1/5 23/32 July/Aug.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 13/16 Ready.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 27/32 Mail.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/5 31/32 June.
Banks buying 3 Months 1-5 15/16 July-August.
NEW YORK.—
B. C. Rate T T 279.
Banks Selling T T 278 3/4
Bank's Buying T T 277 1/2
PARIS.—
Bank's Selling D D 916
Bank's Buying D D 926
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940
JAPAN.—
Banks Selling T T 137 1/2.
Banks Buying 60 Days 135
HONGKONG.—
Banks Selling D D 90 1/4.
SHANGHAI.—
Banks Selling D. D. 110.
SINGAPORE.—
Banks Selling D D 156 1/2
JAVA.—
Banks Selling D D 89 3/8.
CROSS RATE.—
New York/London 4.85 13/16 10th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/7 7/16 11th inst.
Japan/ London 2/0 3/8 10th inst.
London/Paris 123.75 10th inst.
London/Belgium 34.815 10th Inst.
London/Switzerland 25.08 10th inst.
London Italy 92.80 10th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £4-4-11/ 1/4 9th inst £4-4-11 1/2 10th inst.
Silver London Ready 16 13/16 9th inst. 16 7/8 10th inst.
Silver London Fowrard 16 5/8 9th inst. 16 11/16 10th inst.
Silver New York Ready 36 11/16 9th inst. 36 13/16 10th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 2 3/16 per cent. 9th inst. 2 3/16 per cent. 10th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 2 19/32 per cent 9th inst. 2 9/16 per cent. 10th inst.
Imperial Bank rate 6 per cent
Bank of England rate 3 per cent
Money:—Inter Bank Call 4 3/4 per cent.
3 Mos. 4 1/4 per cent.
6 mos 4 per cent
12 mos 4 per cent
Tone:—Easier.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.
Bombay, June 11.
3 months 2 3/16 p.c.
6 Mos. 2 9/16.
Bank of England Rate 3 p.c.
Money Call 5 p.c.
One month 4-1/2 p.c.
3 months 3-1/2 p.c.
6 months 3-1/2 p.c.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank rate 6 p.c

Bombay, June 11.
"Tone of Silver":—Quiet China Banks and India bought and sold. Buyers satisfied.

GOLD AND SILVER.
Bombay, June 11.

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mint Gold, Ready | 21 | 8 | 6 |
| Mint Gold 1st Settlement | 21 | 6 | 9 |
| Mint Gold 2nd | 21 | 9 | 0 |
| Silver Ready | 47 | 13 | 0 |
| Silver 1st Settlement | 47 | 11 | 0 |
| Silver 2nd | 47 | 10 | 0 |

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, June 10.
Cottonseed, Bombay, ton June-July nominal £6/7/6
Castorseed, Bombay, ton June-July sellers £14/10/0
Rapeseed, Toria, ton June-July sellers £14/17/6

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| 1913 | Rs. | 30,00,000 |
| 1917 | Rs. | 50,00,000 |
| 1919 | Rs. | 1,00,00,000 |
| 1923 | Rs. | 3,36,26,400 |
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NEW YORK COTTON YARNS.

New York, June 10.

Yarns, Southern, Single Skeins, 20's, per lb., 23-1/4 cents.

Yarns, Southern, 2-ply Skeins, Average grade, 40's, per lb., 43 cents.

Yarns, Southern, 2-ply Skeins, Combed, 60's per lb., 56 cents.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, June 10.

July close at 8s. 1d. up 1/2d.
Oct close at 8s 1-1/2d. up 5/8d.
Dec. close at 8s. 3-1/4d. up 5/8d.

WHEAT CHICAGO MARKET.

July per bushel Dols. 1.06-1/4 —1.

Sept. per bushel Dols. 1.09-1/4 —1-1/8.

Dec. per bushel Dols. 1.13-3/4 —1-1/4.

ARGENTINE LINSEED QUOTATIONS.

July 19.46 up 1.
Aug. 19.60 up 1.

LINSEED.

London, June 10.

Linseed, Calcutta, (London), ton June-July sellers £18/5/0

Linseed Calcutta, (London), ton Jul-Aug. sellers £13/5/0

Linseed, La Plata, ton June-July sellers £17/7/6

Linseed, Bombay, ton June-July sellers £19/0/0

LINSEED OIL.

London, June 10.

Linseed, Oil, Naked, London, cwt.—July-August sellers 39/3
Sept-Dec. paid 37/4 4/2

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, June 11.

3 1/2 p.c. Rupee Paper Rs. 65-2
4 p.c. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 99-8.
4 p.c. Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 89-8
4 p.c. Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 76-3
4 1/2 p.c. Bonds due 1934 Rs. 95-3
4 1/2 p.c. Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 86-14
5 p.c. War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 95-2.
5 p.c. Loan due 1935 Rs. 97-11
5 p.c. Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 98-7.
5 p.c. Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100-2
5 p.c. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 101-3
6 p.c. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 100-4
6 p.c. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 101-6
6 p.c. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 102-7
6 1/2 p.c. B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 104-14
4 p.c. Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 75.
4 p.c. Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 73-12.
4 p.c. Municipal due 1974 Rs. 73-12
5 p.c. Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 90-14
6 p.c. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 103-12

FORWARD RATES.

17th June settlement 3 1/2 p.c. Rupee Paper Rs. 65-1-0
5 p.c. 1945-55 Rs. 101-2-0
Tone of market:—Fairly steady.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, June 10.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, Lb. Spot 6-1/3 per cent.

# STOCKS AND SHARES.

## HEAVY LONG LIQUIDATION.

### Sharp Decline In Prices.

Bombay, June 11.

As anticipated in our previous report the share market ruled weak to-day with large selling orders. The demand for Indian mill cloth is declining and several up-country merchants have cancelled their purchases of Bombay mill cloth. Mill have also raised prices of cloth and cloth produced by interior mills is selling relatively cheap. So there is less demand and production is exceeding offtake. This state has resulted in a tendency to increase of stocks. Mill shares opened at a decline of about Rs. 2|8 to Rs. 3|12. There was marked absence of demand and bull began to unload their speculative purchases. The market displayed overbought state and prices recorded sharp declines. In Tata Steel shares there was some covering which resulted in a small improvement but later on prices gave way under selling pressure.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, June 11.

Bombay Dyeing 812, 796, 97, 37.
Century 311, 300, 1
Colaba 132, 30
Crescent 105, 3-2
Fazul 503, 595, 97, 462
Indore 372, 68, 70
Madhowji 45
Nagpur 475, 61
New Great 211, 7
Pearl 278, 70, 65
Simplex 100, 94-6
Swadeshi 376, 66
Burma 673, 62
Hydro 1180, 70
Tram 134, 32-3.
Deff. 297, 88, 87, 86
Ord. 53, 51-4
Bundi N. 16-12
Indian 247, 41
Katni Ord. N. 183
Alcock 233.

In the miscellaneous section there was a small turnover otherwise the market presents an appearance of lack of confidence. Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 811|4 and declined to Rs. 785|15 but recovered to Rs. 787|8. Fazal opened at Rs. 505 and sagged to Rs. 479 and closed at Rs. 482|8. Pearls opened at Rs. 276|8 and after declining to Rs. 269|12 closed at Rs. 265. Century after opening at Rs. 310 declined to Rs. 300 and closed at Rs. 301|4. Tata Steel Defds. opened at Rs. 300 but after declining to Rs. 285 closed at Rs. 286. Ordinary opened at Rs. 52|6 and after reaching low at Rs. 51 closed at Rs. 51|4. Tata Hydro shares opened at Rs. 1189 and after declining to Rs. 1167|12 closed at Rs. 1170. Imperial Bank shares were placed at Rs. 1297|8. Shahabad Cement at Rs. 145, New India at Rs. 9|2, Scindia at Rs. 3|6, Tata Steel second pref. at Rs. 67|12, Tata Oil at Rs. 16, Tata Power at Rs. 548|12 and Andhra at Rs. 650.

SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS

Last Closing Quotation.

| | Rs. | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad-Advance | 100 | 350 |
| Apollo | 50 | 4-8 |
| Assur Veerjee | 5 | 1 |
| Barsi | 250 | 125 |
| Berar Manufacturing | 100 | 186-4 |
| Bharat | 150 | 60-10 |
| Bombay Cotton | 500 | 165 |
| Bombay Dyeing | 250 | 787.8 |
| Bombay Industrial | 5 | 2-8 |
| Bradbury | 250 | 170 |
| Broach Fine Counts | 250 | 30 |
| Century | 100 | 301-4 |
| Central India | 100 | 461.4 |
| Ceylon | 100 | 25 |
| Colaba Land & Mill | 100 | 130 |
| Coorla | 100 | 200 |
| Crescent | 100 | 103-2 |
| Currimbhoy | 250 | 110 |
| David | 250a | 150 |
| Dawn | 250 | 600xd |
| E. D. Sassoon United Dfd. | 1 | 0-7-0 |
| Ebrahim Pabaney | 250 | 172-8 |
| Edward Sassoon | 200 | 75 |
| Elphinstone | 100 | 9-2 |
| Fazulbhoy | 250 | 482-8 |
| Finlay | 100 | 130 |
| Framjee Petit | 1,000 | 120 |
| Gokak | 100 | 160 |
| Gold Mohur | 100 | 90 |
| Hindustan | 1,000 | 1750 |
| Indian Bleaching, etc. | 100 | 120 |
| Indian Manufacturing | 1,000 | 1125 |
| Indore Malwa | 100 | 370 |
| Jamshed | 25 | 18 |
| Jam Ranjit Singhji | 1,000 | 1595 |
| Kastoorchand | 50 | 11-12 |
| Khandesh | 1,000 | 220 |
| Khatau Makanjee | 100 | 122.8 |
| Kohinoor | 100 | 175 |
| Lakshmi Cotton | 250 | 1350 |
| Madhowji Dharamsi | 100 | 47-8 |
| Madras United | 250 | 400 |
| Manockjee Petit | 1,000 | 900 |
| Meyer Sassoon | 100 | 47-8 |
| Minerva | 100 | 70 |
| Morarji Goculdas | 1,000 | 700 |
| Model Mills, Nagpur | 250 | 111-4 |
| Mysore | 50 | 140 |
| New City of Bombay | 100 | 75 |
| New Great Eastern | 200 | 207.8 |
| Osmanshahi | 75 | 60 |
| Pearl | 250 | 265 |
| Phoenix | 100 | 280 |
| Sassoon Cotton | 10 | 8 |
| Sassoon and Alliance Silk | 50 | 71 |
| Sholapur | 1,000 | 1600 |
| Simplex | 250 | 94-6 |
| Sir Shapurji Broacha | 100 | 6-12 |
| Swadeshi | 100 | 366-4 |
| Swan | 100 | 127-8 |
| Satya Mill Ld. | 100 | 130 |
| Tata Mills | 25 | 42-8 |
| Vishnu Cotton | 500 | 2145 |
| Western Indian Spinning | 1,000 | 380 |
| BANKS. | | |
| Banks of India | 50 | 90 |
| Baroda | 50 | 71-8 |
| Central | 25 | 15-8 |
| Eastern | £5 | 30 |
| Imperial | 500 | 1297-8 |
| Imperial Conributory | 125 | 322-8 |
| P. & O. Bank | £10 | 125 |
| Union | 5 | 3-2 |
| CEMENT & MANGANESE COMPANIES. | | |
| Bundi Portland | 10 | 16-12 |
| Central India Mining | 10 | 2-8 |
| Gwalior Cement | 70 | 78 |
| Indian Cement | 250 | 241-4 |
| Katni Cement Deferred | 40 | 700 |
| Katni Cement Ordy. | 100 | 182-8 |
| Punjab Cement | 10 | 10-9 |
| Shahabad Cement | 10 | 145, 12nd |
| Shivrajpur | 10 | 12 |
| United Cement | 100 | 60 |
| RAILWAYS. | | |
| Ahmedabad Prantej | 500 | 812-8 |
| Amritsar Patti | 100 | 110 |
| Central Provinces | 100 | 90-8 |
| Dhond Baramati | 100 | 90 |
| Gujerat | 100 | 73 |
| Hoshiarpur Doab | 100 | 72 |
| Larkhana | 100 | 88 |
| Mandra Bhon | 90 | 59-3 |
| Mymen Singh | 100 | 84-4 |
| Pachora Jamner | 100 | 72 |
| Sara Sirajgunj | 100 | 72-8 |
| Sialkot Narrowal | 100 | 90 |
| Sind Light | 29 | 52-8 |
| Tapti Valley | 500 | 676 |
| Upper Sind | 100 | 73 |
| ELECTRIC UNDERTAKING. | | |
| Ahmedabad Electric | 100 | 125 |
| Andhra Vally Ord. | 1,000 | 650 |
| Bombay Tramway Ordy. | 50 | 132-8 |
| Tata Hydro Electric Ordy. | 1,000 | 1170 |
| Tata Power Ordy. | 1,000 | 548-12 |
| Karachi Electric | 100 | 152-8 |
| Poona Electric | 100 | 155 |
| Surat Electric Ordy. | 100 | 127-8 |
| PRESS COMPANIES. | | |
| Fort | 475 | 130 |
| Harvey and Sabapathy | 500 | 1150 |
| Indian Cotton | 125 | 196-4 |
| Manmad Manufacturing | 250 | 270 |
| New Berar | 500 | 800 |
| New Moffusil | 400 | 800 |
| New Prince of Wales | 500 | 400 |
| Volkart U. P. | 500 | 480 |
| INSURANCE COMPANIES. | | |
| B. I. G. Insurance | 10 | 3-8 |
| Bombay Life Assurance | 20 | 33 |
| Empire of India Life | 125 | 1700 |
| Industrial & Prudential | 6 | 8-4 |
| Jupiter General Insu. | 15 | 9-2 |
| New India Assurance | 15 | 16.12 |
| Oriental Government Security Life | 150 | 1680 |
| Vulcan | 10 | 7 |
| MISCELLANEOUS. | | |
| Alcock Ashdown | 100 | 233-12 |
| Attock Oil | 21 | 22 |
| Belapur Co. | 50 | 10 |
| Bombay Safe Deposit | 200 | 602-8 |
| Bombay Steam Co. Ordy. | 250 | 197-8 |
| Bombay Uganda | 80 | 20 |
| B. Burma T. Corporation | 125 | 662-8 |
| Do. Contributory | 50 | 257-3 |
| British Burma Petroleum | 8s. | 3-11 |
| Burma Corporation | 10 | 8-12 |
| Bombay Telephone | 50 | 54 |
| Indian Radio Telegraph | 100 | 280 |
| " " " Drd. | 100 | 275 |
| Jost Engineering | 50 | 160 |
| Kemp | 200 | 195 |
| Mackenzie Saw Mills | 100 | 85 |
| Okha Salt works | 10 | 6 |
| Port Canning | 1,000 | 555 |
| Scindia Steam | 15 | 9.5 |
| Tata Construction | 30 | 34-8 |
| Tata Iron (ordinary) | 75 | 51-4 |
| Tata Iron (deferred) | 30 | 286-4 |
| Andhra Valley | 1,000 | 995 |
| Bombay Cotton Mills | 10 | 5-8 |
| Bombay Steam | 250 | 215 |
| Bombay Tramways | 50 | 63-12 |
| Bradbury Mills | 250 | 150 |
| Central India Mills | 500 | 455 |
| Elphinstone Spg. | 100 | 25 |
| Jupiter Insurance Co. | 10 | 10 |
| Katni First Pref. | 100 | 100 |
| Katni Sec. Pref. | 100 | 101 |
| Madhwji Mills | 250 | 65 |
| Marsland Price Co. | 100 | 80 |
| New Great Eastern | 200 | 160 |
| Punjab Cement | 10 | 10-6 |
| Sir Shapurji Broacha | 100 | 10N |
| Tata Hydro. | 1000 | 1032-8 |

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, June 11.

| F. P. Bales | 1929-30 |
|---|---|
| Receipts to date 10-6-30 | 8492000 |
| " Yesterday do. | 7000 |
| Export to-date do | 6532000 |
| Stocks at Ports 6-6-30 | 1723000 |
| " Interior Towns do | 749,000 |
| " Liverpool 6-6-30 | 367000 |
| Visible Supply 6-6-30 | 3603000 |
| Quantity in Sight do. | 14631000 |
| " out of " 6-6-636 | 12782000 |

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool June 10.

Sales at Liverpool 2,000 bales.
Sales on Speculation 100 bales.
Sales of East Indian Cotton nils.

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY SATISTICS.

New York, June 10.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 7,000 bales.
Day's Imports to Great Britain nil.
Day's Exports to the Continent 5,000 bales.

# AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

## New York Futures 5 Pts. Up To 3 Pts. Lower.

### FAVOURABLE WEATHER & COVERING.

Bombay, June 11.

Yesterday the New York Cotton futures market was generally weak on favourable weather and unfavourable Liverpool cables but at the closed developed somewhat firm tendency on short covering. Prices opened at a rise of 4 points and immediately reached the low level which was about 7 points lower under previous closing. At this level there was less pressure of selling and in the absence of any important buying, scattered short covering resulted in a rally of 14 points. However a portion of the rise was lost during the last half an hour and the market closed irregular at a rise of 5 points to a decline of 3 points. Spot Cotton prices recovered 5 points at 15.25c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was rather steady and closed at a rise of 9 to 3 points. Spot Cotton prices improved 10 points to 14.43c.

U. S. Port receipts were 7,000 bales and exports amounted to 5,000 bales.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened steady at a decline of 17 to 19 points. There was a small turnover and prices declined further in the afternoon and closed at a decline of 26 to 21 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices were reduced by 22 points to 8.12d. per lb and sales amounted to 2,000 bales.

Empire Cotton futures were weak and closed at a loss of 27 points with July 7.41 and October 7.25. Egyptian Cotton prices ruled quiet and declined 9 to 13 points.

It is said that general trade depression all over the world is having salutory effect on cotton prices. The prospects for the new crop are also encouraging and in the face of present adverse state, it will be difficult or impossible to market a fairly large crop without material decline in prices. As all the important price making factors are largely discounted, cotton looks to other commodity and share markets for its guidance. The confidence throughly shaken and as a result of this prices have declined to the present level. As long as weather continues favourable we may have narrow sagging markets, but any adverse development with the new crop will catch shorts unaware and we believe it a good time to make conservative purchases according to the old saying. Buy when there are Bad news.

PRIVATE CABLES:

N. Y. October Highest 14.23 (2-31 p.m.), Lowest 14.09 (10-09 a.m.).

Thos Smith and Co. (from Liverpool):—"Although everything points to lower prices temporarily, would rather buy scale down from this level."

Hemelryk:—"Better stock market New York."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, June 10.

| | |
|---|---|
| July | 15.10 + .05 |
| October | 14.16 — |
| December | 14.24 — |
| January | 14.25—.03 |
| Middling Spot | 15.25 + .05 |

NEW YORK.

New York, June 10.

New York 10.55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

| | |
|---|---|
| July | 15.04 |
| October | 14.11 |
| October, (New Contract) | 13.81 |

New York. 11.45 a.m.—

| | |
|---|---|
| July | 15.10 |
| October | 14.17 |
| Octover. (New Contract) | 13.89 |

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, June 10.

Fair Rio, Coffee No. 7 Quality Spot 9-1/16

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 10.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Scinde, Fully Good | 4.30 | —.15 |
| Scinde, Fine | 4.55 | —.15 |
| Scinde, Superfine | 4.80 | —.15 |
| Bengal, Good | 4.05 | —.15 |
| Bengal Fully Good | 4.30 | —.15 |
| Bengal Fine | 4.55 | —.15 |
| Oomra, Good | 4.50 | —.15 |
| Oomra, Fully Good | 4.80 | —.15 |
| Oomra, Fine | 5.10 | —.15 |
| Broach, Fully Good | 5.50 | —.15 |
| Broach, Fine | 5.75 | —.15 |
| Broach, Superfine | 6.00 | —.15 |

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool June 10.

| | | Opening | Closing |
|---|---|---|---|
| June | | 7.56 | —.28 |
| July | 7.57 | 7.53 | —.26 |
| August | | 7.47 | —.23 |
| September | | 7.44 | —.23 |
| October | 7.44 | 7.41 | —.23 |
| November | | 7.39 | —.23 |
| December | | 7.40 | —.23 |
| January | 7.45 | 7.42 | —.22 |
| February | | 7.44 | —.22 |
| March | 7.48 | 7.47 | —.21 |
| April | | 7.48 | —.20 |
| May | 7.53 | 7.51 | —.21 |
| June | | 7.52 | —.21 |
| Middling Spot | | 8.12 | —.22 |

LONDON SILVER.

London, June 10.

Silver—Market is quiet.
Spot 16-7/8
Forward 16-11/16

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

POONA, June 11.

The Arabian Sea monsoon has temporarily receded from west coast after giving nearly general rain in Konkan. The Bay monsoon has caused nearly general rain in Lower Burma and Assam with a few falls in Upper Burma and Bengal. The western disturbance has caused a few falls of rain in Kashmir and numerous duststorms in West United Provinces and East Punjab. Scattered thundershowers have occurred in West Rajputana, Gujarat, West Central Provinces, Hyderabad and Southeast Madras.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Port Blair half an inch; Akyab two, Bhamo one and a half; Toungoo and Tavoy one; Amherst three quarters; Rangoon, Kyaukpyu and Yamethin a half; Bassein a quarter; Cherrapunji nine; Silchar six, Dibrugarh and Tezpur two, Dhubri and Jalpaiguri one and a half; Sibsagar, Gauhati, Mymensingh, Bogra, and Pachmarhi a half; Saugor a quarter; Mount Abu one and a half; Ahmedabad three quarters, Deesa a half; Gulmarg, Sonamarg and Bikaner a quarter; Trichinopoly one and a half; Madura one; Karwar two; Parbhani a half; and Marmagao, Hanamkonda and Mahableshwar a quarter.

Forecast:—Decrease in Kashmir and in the central parts of the country, increase in North Bengal. No large change elsewhere.

Earthquake report:—An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 5,500 miles away was recorded by the Bombay Seismographs at six hours thirty-two minutes Indian Standard time today.

FORECAST OF MONSOON RAINFALL FOR 1930.

Monsoon conditions will be established later than usual in northwest India. The total amount of monsoon rainfall will be in excess in the Peninsula and will not differ from the normal by a large amount in northwest and northeast India.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Tuesday, June 10.

| | Since 1st June 1930 to date. | Departure from normal. |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta | 2.2 | —.04 |
| Cuttack | 2.2 | pl.0.5 |
| Ranchi | 1.2 | —.03 |
| Patna | 0.8 | —.02 |
| Benares | 0 | 0 |
| Allahabad | 0.2 | 0 |
| Cawnpore | 0.2 | —0.2 |
| Lucknow | 0.2 | —0.1 |
| Jhansi | 0 | —0.1 |
| Agra | 0 | —0.1 |
| Mainpuri | 0 | 0 |
| Dehra Dun | 0 | —0.8 |
| Delhi | 0.2 | 0 |
| Ambala | 0 | 0 |
| Lahore | 0.2 | pl.0.1 |
| Rawalpindi | 0 | —0.3 |
| Srinagar | 0.8 | +0.5 |
| Peshawar | 0.1 | 0 |
| Quetta | 0 | 0 |
| Hyderabad | 0 | 0 |
| Karachi | 0 | —0.1 |
| Jaipur | 0.3 | pl.0.1 |
| Ajmer | 0.3 | pl.0.1 |
| Deesa | 0 | —0.1 |
| Rajkot | 1.2 | pl.1.0 |
| Ahmedabad | 0 | —0.1 |
| Bhopal | 0.3 | |
| Akola | 0.6 | —0.6 |
| Jubbulpore | 0 | —0.1 |
| Nagpur | 0 | —1.9 |
| BOMBAY | 0.3 | —3.1 |
| Ahmadnagar | 0.9 | —1.2 |
| Poona | 0.3 | —1.2 |
| Sholapur | 0.1 | —1.6 |
| Bijapur | 0.7 | —0.8 |
| Hyderabad (Dn). | 2.1 | pl.0.7 |
| Bangalore | 0.1 | —1.4 |
| Mysore | 0 | —1.3 |
| Calicut | 4.5 | —6.5 |
| Madras | 0 | —0.7 |
| Maymyo | 5.4 | pl.1.2 |
| Darjiling | 2.7 | —1.0 |
| Simla | 0.1 | —0.9 |
| Pachmarhi | 0.2 | —0.6 |
| Colombo | 4.7 | pl.1.1 |

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 11-6-1930.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 86.3 degrees (2.0 below normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 78.8 degrees (0.6 above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 75 per cent.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.17 inches

Total rainfall during the month 0.44 inches

Total rainfall during the year 0.46 inches

Weather remarks: Thunder with rain.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 10.

| | |
|---|---|
| July | 11.96 —.09 |
| November | 11.85 —.13 |
| December | 11.83 —.13 |
| January | 11.95 —.11 |
| March | 12.05 —.11 |
| May | 12.15 —.11 |
| Sakellis, F.G.F. Spot | 12.05 —.20 |

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, June 10.

Demand Bills 435.62

The WEST END 'Jaz' ALARM is firmly established as the finest value in Alarm Time-pieces ever offered to the Indian public. Its accurate time-keeping, its durability and its faithful Alarm make it worthy of a place in any home.

You can buy the WEST END 'Jaz' ALARM with Long Continuous Alarm or with Long Intermittent Alarm, with plain dial or radium dial, with Roman figures or Arabic figures.

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His Highness The Chief of Ichalkaranji.
The Hon. Chief Justice Sir Basil Scott.
The Hon. Justice Sir Lalubhai Shah.
The Hon. Mr. Justice E. M. Pratt.
The Hon. Mr. Justice Mirza Ali Akbarkhan.
The Hon. Mr. Justice A. Kensington.
The Hon. Mr. Justice Rao.
The Hon. Sir Dinshaw Edulji Wacha.
The Hon Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola.
The Hon. Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas.
The Hon. Mr. A. K. M. Dehlavi.
The Hon. Sir Lalubhai Samaldas.
The Hon. Mr. H. B. Clayton.
Sir E. J. Headlam.
Sir Lawless Hepper.
Sir Vasantrao Dabholkar.
Sir J. C. G. Bowen.
Sir Shapurji Billimoria.
Sir Bisseradas Daga.
Sir Hormusji Wadia.
Col. R. S. J. Gillespie.
Col. W. M. P. Wood.
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Col. R. M. Carter.
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# The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY, THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1930.


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## MR. ANDREWS ON SIMON REPORT.

### Refuses To Pass Hurried Opinion.

### BUT POINTS OUT "INACCURATE AND ONE-SIDED" HISTORICAL PORTION.

LONDON, June 10.

Mr. C. F. Andrews was not prepared, at the first glance, to pass any opinion on the Simon survey as a whole; but he called attention to the historical portion dealing with the events during the last ten years which appeared to him to be inaccurate and one-sided. He referred, as instances, to section 270 and its reference to Jalianwala Bagh and also to section 278 where there was no apparent mention of remarkable non-resistance of Akalis in their struggle for Guruka Bagh and on other occasions.

"NO NEW FACTOR."

Mr. Krishna Menon, Secretary, Commonwealth of India League, opined that the survey introduced no new factor. He said it appeared to overlook the fact that the Commission had not heard Nationalist opinion, and showed that the Commission was still thinking of progress by stages.—Reuter.

### SIMON'S "UNTOUCHABLE" REPORT.

—:o:—

BENGAL EXPRESSES RESENTMENT.

CALCUTTA, June 11.

Mr. J. N. Basu, President of the Indian Association, hopes that those for whom the Report is meant will take into account the very rapid strides that the national movement is making everyday.

Mr. Fazlul Huq does not endorse the view that the ryots are not becoming rapidly alive to the consideration of their political rights.

Mr. B. C. Chatterjee regrets that clear intimation of the perpetuation of communal electorates.

"UNTOUCHABLE."

Mr. B. C. Roy said he would not touch, much less read the Report.

Mr. Bipin Chandra Pal thinks that the Commission was misled into the belief that communal representation has not accentuated comumnal differences.

Mr. A. H. Ghaznavi considers that the observations regarding the Frontier reforms are hardly consistent with the proposal to devise a scheme which takes due account of Mahomedan predominance.

Col. Gidney states that the Anglo-Indian community will be satisfied if the words 'some relief' used in the Report means economic protection.

Mr. Arthur Moore thinks it gives little clue as to what the second volume will contain.—Free Press.

### Imperialism In New Light.

—:o:—

LONDON, June 10.

The "Star" in an editorial on the Simon report says the German in thoroughness the French in lucidity and the American in passionate efficiency this remarkable document will stand for all time as a tribute to the mind and soul of a nation that has interpreted imperialism in a new light.

BRITISH GENIUS.

The "Evening News" is of opinion, "that one in 10,000 of Mahatma Gandhi's ebullient salt-stealers has even a shadowy inkling of the vastness of India's problem is not to be believed. The wonder is that British genius for Colonial Government has made it possible for the native Indian to enjoy a large share he does in the political administration of his country."—Reuter.

## "A HANDIWORK OF SIR W. MARRIS."

—:o:—

### Or Is It Of Mr. T. Sloan ?

ALLAHABAD, June 11.

The "Leader" writes: We cannot acknowledge that Sir John Simon and his colleagues have presented an impartial view of the conditions in India. The paper is not able to detect any difference in substance in record of facts, review of events and estimate of political forces and tendencies and opinions generally between the volumes prepared for the United Provinces Government and the volume under review, and and for aught they know the passages they have read may have been composed by Sir William Marris or Mr. Teumant Sloan.

TRIUMPH OF HISTORIAN'S ART.

The "Pioneer" calls the Simon Report a triumph of the historians art and a sympathetic survey of the needs and possibilities of the present situation.—A. P.

## NASIK SATYAGRAHIS' PROTEST.

—:o:—

### Take "C" Class Food To Show Sympathy To Comrades.

Some of the Satyagrahis prisoners' of Ahmedabad who have been removed to the Nasik Jail, are, it is understood, given C Class food given to an ordinary prisoner. About forty Satyagrahis, who are in the Nasik Jail, have as a protest, refused to take better class of food which they were hitherto taking according to their class, and are now taking C Class food, out of sympathy for their comrades. Among those who are taking C Class food as a protest are also Messrs. Maherali Johory, Ali Bahadur Khan, Narayan Swamy and Narbheram.

### Judgment In Sjt Bali's Case Reserved.

—:o:—

KASUR, June 11.

The prosecution evidence concluded against Sjt. A. C. Bali, Congress Secretary, who is prosecuted under Section 124A. Judgment is reserved.

Sjt. Bali, Lahore residence was searched at three o'clock yesterday morning in connection with the case.—Free Press.

## CANADA & ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

### Govt. Blamed For Imperilling Negotiations.

LONDON, June 10.

Winnipeg.—"Canada First," the slogan of the Conservative Party was enunciated by the Opposition leader, Mr. Bennett, opening the election campaign. In a speech broadcast throughout the country, he declared that Government by their premature and unreasoned action had imperilled the negotiations of the Canadian representatives at the coming Imperial Economic Conference for reciprocal preferences and building up of Canada. If the Government's budget proposals meant that Canada should admit Empire goods free without obtaining preference for Canadian products in their markets, he was opposed to them. Canada's attitude at the Imperial Economic Conference should be "to support the plan of greater Empire trade based on mutual advantage."—Reuter.

## PALGHAR LEADS

—:o:—

### No Bidder For Toddy Booth Licenses.

WILL OTHER DISTRICTS OF THANA FOLLOW SUIT ?

The Secretary, Palghar Taluka Congress, Committee, Palghar, wires under Wednesday's date:—

134 toddy booths were for auction to-day in the Mamlatdar's office. Not a single bidder came forward to bid. Palghar taluka sets an example to other Talukas in the District. The Congress Committee congratulates the people of Taluka for their strenuous work and hearty co-operation.

Auction sales of shops at Thana come off on 9th prox.

## DETAILS OF HINDU MUSLIM FRACAS AT VELLORE.

—:o:—

### Situation Under Control.

MADRAS, June 10.

Further details regarding the Hindu Muslim clash at Vellore, show that when almost all the Mohurrum processions had marched to the Palar River, trouble arose near Dharmaraja Temple. The Hindus allege that the Muslims stopped at the temple, and insulted the deity. The Muslims say that the Hindus threw explosives and stones on the processions. The Muslims are reported to have attacked the Hindus at the Temple with lathis, this culminating in a free fight. The Muslims are alleged to have pursued the Hindus into the streets, entered Hindu houses, and assaulted the inmates. The Police opened fire with buckshot and separated the Hindus and Muslims.

ANOTHER CLASH.

When the Police forces were concentrated at the Temple, another clash occurred in the next street. The District Superintendent of Police with reserves arrived on the scene, and dispersed the crowds. There were stray assaults on Hindus in another street. The Hindus retaliated by throwing stones and attempted to advance on the Muslims in the main road. The Police again opened fire, as a result of which four Hindus are reported to have been hit by bullets. One of them died while being removed to the hospital and two died at home. Three Hindus are in the hospital, two of them with gunshot wounds.

It is reported that a Muslim crowd entered the Bazar later, assaulted some Hindu merchants and burnt a sweetmeat shop.

The situation is now under control.—A. P.

## TRAIN BLOWN OFF THE TRACK.

—:o:—

### Cyclonic Storm.

The District Traffic Superintendent, Ahmedabad, at Himatnagar, B. B. and C. I. Railway wires under date June 11:—

At 6 o'clock yesterday evening No. 60 Down mixed from Ahmedabad to Khedbrahma was struck by cyclonic storm three miles west of Himatnagar station and eight passenger bogie coaches and two goods vehicles were blown off the track and capsized. Through communication will be restored by diverting line at about 11 to-day.

Idar State authorities removed the injured passengers from the site of the accident to the State Hospital at Himatnagar by cars. An excise peon named Chunilal died in the hospital. Soma Posa, an ice salesman, and Bapumia Pyarkhar, excise peon, are in hospital. Twenty other passengers were treated and discharged from the hospital.—A. P.

## QUIET CELEBRATION OF MOHARRUM AT SHOLAPUR

—:o:—

### Position Becoming normal.

SHOLAPUR, June 11.

Improved general conditions are evidenced by the quiet celebration of Moharrum.—A. P.

POSITION GETTING NORMAL.

Poona, June 11.—A number of military lorries with escort of Ulsters have arrived here from Sholapur indicating that the position there is rapidly becoming normal. It is pointed out that not until the civil authorities at Sholapur feel they can carry on the regular administration will they inform the military that martial law is no longer necessary.—A. P.

## NEW PRESIDENT TAMIL NADU CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

—:o:—

### Mrs. P. Ammal Elected.

MADRAS, June 10.

A Trichinopoly message says that Mrs. Pichamuthu Ammal has been elected President of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee in succession to Mr. Rajagopalachari.—A.P.

## MAHARASHTRA KHADI SANGHA.

—:o:—

### Spinning & Carding Class For Bombay.

The Spinning and Carding class for gentlemen which was being conducted at Hind Mahila Samaj till now between 7-30 to 9 a.m. under the auspices of the Maharashtra Khadi Sangha has been shifted to Nawakal Club, Seth Mahal, first floor, Girgaon, opposite Saramat Brahim Samaj from Monday June 9. Those who want to card and spin for their private purposes and those who want to start similar classes in their respective chawls and thus help the Khaddar production may take advantage of the class.

PROBLEM OF PRODUCTION.

As we have observed, however, cloth enough to supplant foreign cloth is not still manufactured in India, and if we really mean complete boycott of foreign cloth, we must produce cloth and more cloth in our own country. The mills are not able to cope with the situation. The only solution is Charka and Takli. By plying Charka at home and Takli at leisure when out we shall produce Khaddar in such quantities which will easily replace foreign cloth in a short time.

With a view to help solve the problem the Maharashtra Khadi Sangha, which has been in existence since 1927, is being reorganised. Below is given its constitution and we appeal to you immediately to become its member and thus help produce enough Khaddi:—

CONSTITUTION OF SANGHA.

Maharashtra Khadi Sangha was started by the All India Spinners' Association in May 1927 to manufacture and propagate Khadi in the Greater Maharashtra i.e. Bombay City, Maharashtra and Marathi C. P. and Berar. It has got one branch in Bombay with jurisdiction up to Thana, opened several others in Marathi speaking districts in Bombay Presidency, Central Provinces, Berar, Hyderabad (Deccan), Indian States, and Maharashtrian colonies in Upper and Southern India.

It must be understood that the word Maharashtra in the title of this Association does not denote that the admission to the Sangha is restricted only to the Marathas, but it is open to any Indian, be Hindu, Mhslim, Parsi, Sikh, male or female above the age of 18 irrespective of caste, community, religion or language to become a member of this Sangha.

MEMBERSHIP.

Membership is divided into two classes:—

(1). First Class—Any person above 18 who accepts the constitution of the Sangha is entitled to become a First Class member if he or she pledges to contribute 2000 yards of self-spun yarn per year to the All-India Spinners' Association and wear nothing but Khadi, from top to toe.

(1)b. Any member of the All-India Spinners' Association residing in Maharashtra will "ipso facto" be enrolled, if he notifies.

(2). Second Class—Any person above the age of 18 residing in Maharashtra is entitled to become a Second class member if he or she pledges to put on Khadi from top to toe.

Any person desiring to become a member of the above Sangha is requested to communicate to Mr. B. G. Joglekar, C/o Navakal Office, Girgaum, Bombay.

## Satyagraha News From All Quarters.

(From Our Own Correspondent).

BROACH, June 10.

Thousands assembled here on Monday last at the railway station to receive Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi who arrived here by No. 3 down train from Surat. Dr. Vaishnav and other Congress workers garlanded her on behalf of the citizen of Broach. Citizens greeted her with the loud cries of "Mahatma Gandhi Ki Jay." Afterwards Kasturba drove to the Sevashram for rest.

In the evening a huge procession was organised by the Congress workers. The procession started from the Dandia Bazar at 5-30 p.m. and after going through the whole city came to Seva-Ashram at 8-30 p.m. About three thousand ladies took the prominent part in the procession by spinning on taklis and singing the national songs. Kasturba who had taken her seat in a car was also plying upon her takli. The procession was converted into a meeting at Sevashram, where about ten thousand souls had assembled to hear Mrs. Gandhi. In the course of her speech Mrs. Gandhi earnestly appealed to women of Broach to take up in right earnest the picketing of foreign cloth and liquor shops. She felt there was marvellous awakening all round as a result of the recent happening in the country. Another lady from Jalalpur also addressed the meeting. Mr. Naguklal Choksi asked the ladies to enlist their names as volunteers. In response several ladies showed their willingness even to lay down their lives for Swaraj.

To-day Mrs. Gandhi delivered lectures in different localities of the city, as a result hundreds of ladies have enlisted their names for picketing foreign cloth and liquor shops.

MONSOON BEGINS.

To-day it rained here heavily from 3-30 p.m. to 6-30 p.m. The weather has become cloudy.

### A RAI SAHEB'S RETREAT.

—:o:—

#### Escapes Punishment By Offering Profuse Apologies !

FARIDPUR, June 10.

Rai Saheb Girindranath Roy Chowdhury, President of the Madaripur Congress Committee, who was arrested under Section 117 I. P. C. has been released on his giving an undertaking. He stated that he regretted what he had done in the present movement of civil disobedience and said on his honour that he was not going to take any part in the present movement again as long as it existed or any other unconstitutional political movement against Government.—A.P.

### Government Servant's Resignation.

—:o:—

Mr. Ghulam Murtuza Gilani has addressed a letter to the Executive Engineer, Housing and Suburban Division, Bombay, through the Assistant Engineer, Santa Cruz, submitting resignation of his post as draftsman. In the course of his letter he says:—

We Indians are now-a-days undergoing a species of high-handedness which is disgraceful. One who is touched with the slightest feeling for his country would not help shedding tears of blood for his suffering fellow-countrymen.

I had enlisted my services in Lahore in the cause of my nation and was faithfully discharging my duties as an humble volunteer of the Congress from 1919 to 1921. Although I did not consider myself as quite worthy of the post I then held, I was appointed, none-the-less, as a General Captain of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee. For a while, I was thus happily engaged in this noble national cause, when, due to certain differences of opinion, I was dissuaded from the movement, so much so that I precipitated into a resolve that I would no more take part in it. Under the spell of this idea, I readily joined Government service (Bombay).

I have now realised my grievous mistake and I see that I can no longer continue to serve the Government.

The Jamiat-ul-Ulama-i-Hind has recently passed a resolution that every Mahomedan should join the Congress to help in its present movement.

I, therefore, request you, Sir, to accept my resignation within twenty-four hours. I will consider myself relieved of my service after the period mentioned, taking for granted that my resignation has been accepted.

### LAXMIBAI AMMA ARRESTED.

—:o:—

#### Spectators Assaulted.

GUNTUR JUNE, 10.

Details about Laxmi Amma's arrest show that a batch of 16 lady Satyagrahis who went in a procession to prepare contraband salt, was obstructed by a posse of Police. The ladies sat down refusing to leave the place. The Sub-Collector arrived on the scene and placed under arrest Laxmibai and a few others. The spectators were charged with lathis. A Barrister and 11 others were arrested.—Free Press.

MONSOON BEGINS.

To-day it rained here heavily from 3-30 p.m. to 6-30 p.m. The weather has become cloudy.

### 50 Volunteers Injured By Lathi Blows.

—:o:—

BATLA, June 11.

The Police charged a public meeting with lathis and buttends of guns. About 50 were injured two seriously.—Free Press.

### NOTICE SERVED ON BAL BHARAT SABHA

—:o:—

#### Police Order Defied.

LAHORE, June 11.

Notice has been served by the City Magistrate under Section 133 Cr. P. C. asking Mr. Yashpal and Omprakash, office-bearers of the Bal Bharat Sabha, to remove their tents and free kitchen they had started in Morigate Municipal Gardens, which, if not done within 24 hours, will be forcibly removed.

They also were asked to appear before the City Magistrate to-day. The boys refused to comply with the order and told the Police to do their worst.—Free Press.

## VICEROY SURPRISED AT REJECTION OF "CONSTITUTIONAL METHODS."

### Repeats "Conciliatory Policy" Announced On Nov. 1 Last.

### REPLY TO FEDERATION OF INDIAN CHAMBERS.

DELHI, June 10.

The following is the reply received from the Private Secretary to the Viceroy, in reply to the representation submitted to His Excellency, by the Committee of Federation of the Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, in respect of the present political situation in India.—

"I am desired to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th ultimo, containing the views of the Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, which you represent on the present deplorable developments in India. It does not appear that your letter gives any satisfactory explanation, why those persons who seek constitutional advance, should have rejected constitutional methods, at the very moment, when the Government had made plain their intention of trying to reach a solution of these difficult problems, by agreement. It would appear, however, from your letter, that those for whom you speak, feel some genuine doubts, about the purpose of the Conference to which His Majesty's Government have invited the representatives of India.

While it is at this stage impossible for His Majesty's Government to prejudge the outcome of that Conference, I am to assure you that its object is to reach the widest measure or general agreement for the proposals which His Majesty's Government will subsequently lay before the Parliament.

You make an earnest appeal to His Excellency to initiate a policy of conciliation. No one is more anxious than the Viceroy to see the re-establishment of normal conditions, and an issue from the present situation, which is inevitably doing great damage to India. The policy which he was able to announce on the 1st of November, 1929, on behalf of the Government, was essentially a policy of conciliation. That policy stands unchanged, and it remains a matter of great regret that in any quarter, there should have been reluctance to take advantage of it."

## A HOUSE SET ON FIRE

—:o:—

### Sequel To Communal Clash.

DACCA, June 10.

It is reported that a Mahomedan house in Basbari lane was set fire to, the night before last but the fire was extinguished before any damage was done.

A number of Mahomedans collected last night in Nayabazar and threw brickbats at the residents of Basabari lane. The Hindus retaliated by throwing stones in return. Before the incident took a serious turn, the police appeared on the scene, and dispersed the crowd. Twenty-three Hindus of Tanti Bazar have been arrested and have been released on bail.—A.P.

## BRITISH SOLDIERS' SECRETIVE MOVE TO PULL DOWN NATIONAL FLAG.

### Attempt To Scale Walls Ends In A Fall

(Delayed in Transmission.)

LUCKNOW, June 10.

The Lucknow Congress Committee has resumed its daily practice of sending group of six volunteers to defy the orders under Section 144. Along with six volunteers yesterday nine spectators were also arrested. Similarly eleven spectators were taken into custody along with to-days group of six volunteers.

The curfew order which expired to-day has been extended by two weeks and military precautions are being maintained.

It is alleged that two British soldiers attempted to scale a corrugated iron shed adjoining the Congress Office to take down the Congress Flag hoisted over the Congress Premises. There was a hue and cry and the soldiers got down without achieving their object. One of them, however, accidently slipped down from the roof of the shed and received minor injuries.—A. P.

## The Fellowship School.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent).

To judge by the prospectus and hear say, the Fellowship School in China Baug, Girgaum Back Road, is an abode of peace where the citizens of to-morrow can realise through culture (in the sense of harmonious development of body, mind and spirit) their rightful places in a society that, emerging from the cauldron of political suffering, may be expected to enjoy the blessings of Swaraj.

While the aims of this institution are "the realisation of modern ideals in Education" it is obvious that so long as the Secondary department prepares students for the Matriculation University Examination, the Fellowship School can fulfil its aims only in the remaining two of its departments—Primary and Montessori. This University cramming rightly deplored by Tagore as one of the worst forms of slavery under British Raj has unfortunately to be suffered even in so Utopian an environment as that of Shanti Niketan. It is, therefore, not surprising that it has to be suffered in the rather less Utopian atmosphere of China Baug. This necessary evil apart, however, the school appears to provide all the various stimuli and accessories to a true cultural education—such as sports and scouting, eurythmics, music, handicrafts, drawing and painting, domestic science, etc. The medium of education in the primary department is Gujarati and there are such human diversions as a restaurant in the premises.

The staff is composed of men and women of high academic attainments hardly ever considered to be necessary for instruction to school children. That is a most praiseworthy feature of this institution. The Montessori department too, is in very capable hands. The only unfortunate thing is that the fees are such as only well-to-do parents can afford. It is not, however, a reflection upon the Fellowship School but a commentary upon our times that even culture should be so costly.

## GANDHI AND A PAIR OF SLIPPERS.

—:o:—

Talking of the arrest of Gandhi, a South African friend said to me yesterday, writes a correspondent in the "Daily Telegraph":—"I wonder whether Lord Irwin will get a pair of slippers."

He then told me that shortly before the war Gandhi was imprisoned in South Africa by General Smuts (at that time Minister of the Interior) for organising civil disobedience among the Natal Indians.

To show that he bore General Smuts no ill-feeling personally, Gandhi, while in prison, made a pair of leather slippers, worked in the Hindu style, and sent them to the Minister. Those slippers, my friend said, are to-day among the General's most cherished possessions.

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